
The Chilocco Indian School.



HILOCCO is supposed to be an Indian word, but no one has been found who knows its derivation or original meaning. To a vast army of young people, however, it has now come to mean Opportunity. Ever since 1884 there have been passing into its doors Indian girls and boys needing and looking for training to fit them for the duties and obligations that henceforth must be performed and assumed by them if they are to count at all in our National scheme, and emerging therefrom the same young people to whose natural equipment has been added some learning, some skill, some ideals and some courage.

The Institution was established and is maintained by the United States Government, not to *give* its students anything but to *loan* them each a few hundred dollars, worth of Board, Clothing and Tuition. The tuition is in the following lines:

ACADEMIC.—The course extends through ten grades. The common school course of Oklahoma is completed in the first eight and the ninth is added to permit a more complete development of the sciences related to agriculture. Special teachers of Agriculture, Mechanical Drawing and Music are provided and instruction given to all students. Instrumental music is taught to those who manifest talent for it, a nominal fee being charged for this individual training.

INDUSTRIAL.—Special stress is placed upon the subject of Agriculture for these reasons:

1. The Indian has nine chances to earn a livelihood in a congenial environment as a farmer to every one in any other pursuit.

2. His capital is practically all in land, of which he must be taught the value, and which is appreciated as of any considerable value only when he has gained the skill and perseverance by means of which he can make it highly productive. On our large farms are employed competent instructors in Farming and Stock-raising, Gardening, Dairying and Horticulture.

Other industries are Printing, Engineering, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Masonry, Shoe and Harness Making and Painting. In all departments the equipment is good and the instructors capable workmen and teachers. The girls are furnished instruction in every department of home making, including Domestic Science and Domestic Art and Nursing.

It is impossible to tell all about the school's facilities on a page, and it is enough to say there is no better material plant, there are no better teachers anywhere else, and in more than one department Chilocco is in a class alone.

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The Indian School Journal

A Magazine about Indians and the Work in the U. S. Indian Service
Chilocco Indian School, Publisher

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent and Editor*

EDGAR K. MILLER, *Instructor of Printing*

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Gray Nuns Department—Ft. Totten Indian School—For small children of the Devils Lake Reservation.



The Indian School Journal

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine About Native Americans

VOLUME FOURTEEN

MARCH, 1914

NUMBER SEVEN

CORRELATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND ACADEMIC WORK

BY REUBEN PERRY

Superintendent of the Albuquerque Indian School



THE subject indicates that industrial training is to be considered educational as well as literary training. This is as it should be. The child entering school is a precious stone in the rough—to be modeled, improved and formed into a beautiful, useful character, as the stone in the hands of the lapidary is cut, polished and made into a beautiful and valuable gem. Any force that develops the body, strengthens and improves the mind or trains the hand, is education. To accomplish any one of these requires mental direction and brings into use the faculties of the mind, and the result is mental growth and development.

Before a boy can make a good table, much training of the hand and mind is necessary, and in the operation, correctly planned and executed, his body, hands and mind are strengthened and trained. Who would or could re-

fuse to call this education? The adage that "we learn to do by doing" is largely true in literary studies and is absolutely so in learning a trade or in perfecting one's self in vocation. We must consider, in our Indian Schools—and should so impress the pupils and instructors—that the trades and industries taught constitute a most important part of the curriculum and that the carpenter, blacksmith or farmer is as much a teacher as any of those employed in the class room.

In our schools, each child is required to perform some useful task. This requirement extends to the very smallest kindergartner. In this way the child is led to realize that he can be useful, and is taught early in life to assume responsibility.

This subject indicates that there should be reciprocity between the industrial and academic work and workers; that each should render assistance to the other in return for the benefit received. There must be some means for each branch of the training to receive some advancement from the oth-

er. We will consider first how the academic department may be benefitted by the trades.

All primary instruction should be concrete. The child should deal with objects and be led to learn their uses and to acquire a knowledge and learn the use of the words designating the objects. Pictures are often used for this purpose but the object will excite more interest and serve the purpose much better than the substitute, the picture. The presenting of the object before the pupil will greatly aid him in knowing the picture and later the word which represents it.

The farm with its horses, hogs, corn, alfalfa, wheat, vegetables, implements, etc; the dairy with its cows, calves, milk, butter, etc; the poultry yard with the chickens, turkeys and eggs, furnish an abundance of material for this work.

The best material possible for language, nature study, spelling and exercises in mathematics is to be found in the industrial departments of an Indian School. The wise and energetic teacher will find the trades a field full of interesting material ready to be harvested and put to use by her.

The learning of a trade is a mental training and development. Generally speaking, the mechanic is more exact in obtaining or imparting information than the average person who has not learned a trade. Telling, or writing, in the classroom, accurately, the experiences of the pupil on the farm, in a shop, or in the dairy, begets the habit of accuracy and implants in the mind definitely formed ideas and results in a disposition to be accurate in thought and words.

A list of words in common use on the farm, by the carpenters, blacksmiths, engineers, painters, dairymen, in the domestic science department,

hospital and sewing room, make good material for spelling and language exercises. After the correct spelling and meaning of the words are learned, a visit by the class is made to the industrial departments to see the tools, implements, etc.—the real objects for which the words stand. Then the words are used in language exercises. It is believed this method will more nearly make the language taught and learned conform to the definition, "language is the expression of thought." With Indian pupils the material benefit is looked for and it often occurs that they and their parents see no necessity for an academic education, but do approve of the learning of a trade, the cash value of which they are able to estimate. I have known of boys learning the carpenter trade who preferred to and did work at the trade all day. They did not care to go above the 5th or 6th grade in school, but when they advanced in their trade to the point of estimating lumber for a building, learning to cut rafters and frame the roof and found their knowledge of mathematics lacking, they requested to be permitted to reenter the classrooms and they pursued their studies until they graduated from the 8th grade. Some of these boys have gone to other schools to take an advanced course in literary work. I mention this incident to show that the learning of a trade by these boys induced them to obtain a better literary education.

We will now consider briefly the assistance the trades should receive from the academic department. As above shown, it is necessary for a pupil to advance through the common school course before he can thoroughly learn a trade and conduct the business affairs connected therewith. The boy who enters a shop to learn a trade and

knows the names of all the tools and each part of the equipment; can spell the words; has used them in sentences, and recognizes each tool and knows its use, has laid a good foundation for his work and begins with much needed information. This information may be extended to materials. For instance, the various kinds and sizes of nails and their uses; the difference between strap hinges and tee hinges; the difference between framing and finishing lumber.

Last year each of the industrial departments of the Albuquerque Indian School furnished 20 words of common use in the department; these were brought together forming a list of

from 150 to 200 words; a study of the words was made in the grades, the proper pronunciation and meaning learned, and afterwards they were used in language and composition exercises.

The child will be much more interested in this than in work where the relation of the exercise is not so closely linked to some visible vocation.

Once each three months an examination is conducted for each trade or industry taught. This is under the supervision of the class-room teachers, who use the questions prepared by the head of each industrial department. The papers are graded by the industrial teachers.



PUT IN USE WHAT YOU HAVE

BY SUPERVISOR BROWN

IN OUR zeal for newer and better equipment we often overlook useful things already provided. In the inspection of schools it is no uncommon experience with the writer to find school libraries having a small but excellent selection of books, few of which have been touched by pupils, and many with pages uncut. In fact, one book in this condition was recently loaned to me with solemn assurance of its excellence. The estimate was correct enough, but was evidently based upon the first few sample pages—or on some authentic book review.

One school recently was found to be seriously in need of certain text books, when an inspection of the warehouse showed them to have been on hand for some weeks. The superintendent

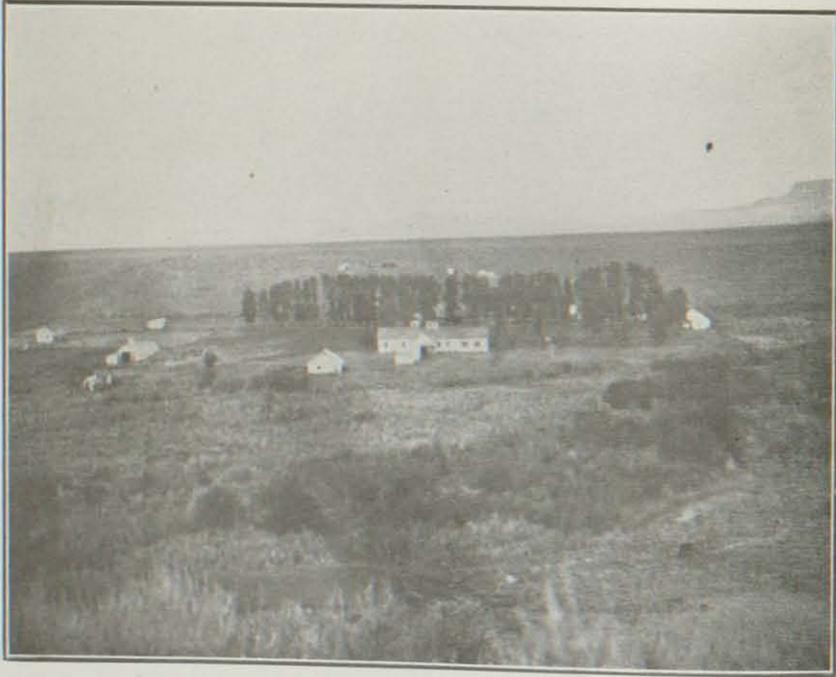
had neglected the opportunity to connect the teacher with the issue clerk.

Many schools are sadly in need of dictionaries of the New International type, but in one school an excellent lexicon of this description, of recent date, was found covered with obsolete text books and "junk" in the principal's book room. In more than one instance the only up-to-date dictionary was found in the superintendent's office. Teachers and advanced pupils need this work every day, and if there is but one it should be in the school building.

There is no end of pleasure and profit to be derived by superintendent and teachers in going through the books already on hand, merely to see what is in them that might be used.

FT. McDERMITT DAY SCHOOL

SPECIAL JOURNAL CORRESPONDENCE



Fort McDermitt Indian Day School, Nevada.

FORT McDERMITT Day School is located 90 miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada, from which place we get a daily mail by automobile stage. The superintendent has supervision of the Fort McDermitt Indians, 338 in number, who are part of them allotted, and of the Summit Lake Reservation.

The day school has this year an enrollment of 65 pupils, which is the largest attendance in the history of the school. The Indians are self-supporting, energetic, good workers, citizens of the state, and well behaved.

The school buildings are large, well equipped and well arranged, and located in a beautiful valley with fine large play ground and blue-grass lawn. The school has a base-ball outfit, a basket-ball court and a giant stride and teter boards, so that the children enjoy themselves and like to come to school. There is no difficulty in securing a good attendance, and our only difficulty is in getting those

who should do so to transfer to non-reservation schools.

Marked advances have been made in an agricultural way the past year, and the homes are gradually improving. The Indians planted over 400 fruit trees the past year and expect to plant more the coming year. We took three prizes at the state fair this year, and the Indians hope to take more next year.

The school has a nice farm and garden tract and raises its own garden stuff and feed, besides having some for sale. The shops are large and fairly well equipped for industrial training.

The employees of the school at present are:

Francis A. Swayne, Superintendent.
Nellie Swayne, Financial Clerk.
Geo. H. Beaman, Teacher.
Gertrude M. Bullock, Teacher.
Della Beaman, Housekeeper.
Frank M. Bullock, Farmer.
O. J. Chaney, Physician.
Long Frank, Chief of Police.
John Soap, Judge of Indian Court.
Jake Hearn, Judge of Indian Court.

CHRISTMAS IN AN OKLAHOMA INDIAN CAMP

BY F. E. FERRELL

Superintendent of Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency

OUR Indians have held Christmas celebrations at Kingfisher, Calumet and Watonga this week. The Missionaries have held services also in their big tents and all have entered into the Christmas spirit with the heartiest enthusiasm. During the past two weeks the Indians have been numerous amongst the shoppers in the stores and the results have become evident in the richly laden Christmas trees.

The celebration we visited of the Cheyennes at Fighting Bull's allotment, west of Kingfisher, also represents those of the other places mentioned.

After a hard trip of nine miles, we saw in the distance a village of white tents beside a forested stream. There were 20 teepees and tents, and one large tent. In days of old we would have stolen fearfully and hastily away if coming upon such a scene, but this Christmas holy day we drove up gladly. Next we pass the usual crew of dogs and come on a trail of a fresh deer's foot; or is it a calf. Now we hear singing from the big tent, and it sounds familiar; they are singing "Come to Jesus". Now we are discovered and shouts of welcome run thru the camp and kind friendly hands assist us out and urge us to the warm tent. Ducking between the flaps, we leave the cold raw, lonesome out doors and in an instant stand in a great circle of Cheyenne men and women sitting in the clean straw on blankets; the men on one side and the women and

girls on the other. The warm air is very agreeable, but its cheer is doubled by the genial greetings and hearty hand clasp of each good friend. The missionaries speak and read the bible messages and tell the precious story of the Christ, and each sentence is translated by the interpreter. Then the beautiful song, "Precious Name of Jesus" is sung in Cheyenne by all with John Block leading. Then followed a Christian Christmas story by the Indian agent, who came to spend the day with his Indian friends. Next came the turkey dinner, and like the miracle feast, every one had enough and there were baskets full left over.

The small children were then advised to run away and the great tree was dragged in and mounted in the center, and decorations—tinsels, bells, candles, and stars—soon appeared as by magic; fruit along with every kind of present ever seen at any Christmas tree. Then began giggling girls to steal in shyly with furtive thrust of packages passed quickly but gently into the hands of some of the committee of Indian deacons or their wives. Old men limped in with packages for the old wife or grandchildren to have their names written on their gifts and placed on the Wonder Tree. One young couple was there with a gift for their child. Last winter we sat in the evening, between this couple, a hand in the hand of each and in that hour saw them go away reconciled, together hand in hand, and no one between. Now a little child and the Christ child binds them with double



bonds. Women came with whole sacks full of presents; one is writing a child's name on a jumping-jack, another on a black furry bear that growls and jumps, and the writing is beautifully done, as many Indians can do it.

There is sweet peace, gentle movement and quiet hum of church songs, or polite murmur which was pleasant. But the children are impatient and press in and are invited out, just as at many other church trees; but finally all is ready. Now a prayer by the missionary, then two very small girls with tightly braided and beribboned glossy hair, came to the front or center of the double circle of people and sang in Cheyenne "Jesus Loves Me". The missionary told the meaning of Christmas. Then as the day was closing, the bells of Santa Claus were heard and in he bounded just as jolly as ever seen any where, and he was received as joyfully, with glad welcome. Then came the giving of the

presents. The Indians remembered their field matron, Mrs. Carrie L. Wilcox, with a handsome angora rug. Mrs. Wilcox at first did not seem to see it clearly. The dew of friendship emotions, or the frosty evening, bedimmed her eyes.

As we looked our last at the fading tent tops and remembered all we had seen this day, we were strongly reminded of the truth by the great poet, "A Man's a Man for a' That", and so truly a Christian's a Christian be he of whatever skin or tribe, and the Universal Brotherhood of Man and the "Kingdom Come on Earth as in Heaven" seemed near. Out of the many memories of years ago came the vision of an old Indian friend of mine, standing out between his people and our little company of pioneers; he spoke "The Creator, (Gitche Manito) made all. He makes the sun to shine alike on the red man and white, therefore the red men and the white men are brothers".

THE HERO'S PLACE.

BY JOHN W. FENTRESS.

Why be surprised
And terrorized
To hear a comrade's cry?
Why be so pained?
Are we not trained
To fight the foe and die?

Why be alarmed?
Are we not armed?
Let bombs burst overhead;
The soldier true
Delights to do
His deeds among the dead.

There's no defeat
Save in retreat;
Go meet the red-hot balls;
The hero's place
In every race
Is won the day he falls.

AN INDIAN FAIR AT FORT BIDWELL, CALIFORNIA

BY MARION E. WOLF

WHILE I have seen in the past few months reports of the Indian fairs held on the different reservations I have not seen anything of the wonderfully successful one held on the Ft. Bidwell, Calif., School Reserve last October, so I will give a short write-up of the affair.

W. A. Fuller, superintendent and disbursing agent at this school, is nothing if not a hustler. The thought of a fair was almost instantaneous with having a fair, so out came the posters, programs and invitations to "Come to Ft. Bidwell and see the peaceful mingling of the races—Whites and Reds—and the feudal races of the Reds."

The fair, gotten up on the spur of the moment, was a success in all ways; the boys of the school worked hard and earnestly to bring about as good results in all lines of work and education as other schools recorded. It was held in a big field on the Reserve with plenty of room for the Indians to spread themselves, plenty of feed and water for their horses, and plenty of sport for all.

There were two exhibition tents, one Educational and one Agricultural. The school force, aided by the field employees, had the tents tastefully decorated with bunting and flags and in the Agricultural tent in addition to these decorations the boys brought in autumn foliage and added much to the beauty of their tent.

In the Educational tent, on the north side of the wall, were shelves and on these were arranged the exhibits of the visiting Indians—beautiful and

artistic beadwork, basketry, blankets, etc., making a fine showing.

Among the real artistic work was a bead bag, made by Katie Short, a Pit River Indian woman of Lookout. This bag was awarded first prize by the committee of judges—white ladies of the town of Bidwell—chosen by Mr. Fuller to decide. The prize money was \$2.50 and the bag was sold for \$10.00. Its size was about 7x9 inches. Another interesting article was a re-atta, or rope, made of sage brush bark by an old blind Indian man, O-ho-che, the old chief of the Piutes. It was novel and interesting within itself, and when in consideration of the fact that it was woven by an old and totally blind man, it becomes more so.

The fancy work done by the sewing room girls under the direction of Mrs. Clara Fuller, seamstress, made a splendid showing, while the regular work of garment making could not be excelled. Prizes were awarded in both these departments of sewing.

Mrs. Slattery, teacher of domestic science, had a table loaded with such good "eats" prepared by her class that one's mouth watered. Cakes, breads, rolls, cookies and doughnuts, aside from the jellies, jams and pickle products, were there to tempt the most fastidious taste. Needless to say that the school boys kept a weathered eye on the table, and no doubt also on the prize winners in cookery.

The school work proper took up the south wall and this exhibit surely must have afforded the teachers, Miss Blanche MacIntosh and Miss Garniner, much pride and pleasure through

the constant praise it received by the flow of visitors. The map work was wonderful and the original drawings both well executed and very funny—looks as though there may be some future cartoonists among the Ft. Bidwell school boys.

Too much cannot be said of the really fine house, made and furnished by the kindergarten teacher and children. This house, a really truly one, was composed of two floors—on the first floor the parlor, furnished in a real parlor set cut out of pasteboard, a rug made of the kindergarten papers, draperies at the archway leading into another room; the kitchen was furnished, stove and all; bedrooms, dining-room and a bathroom for milady, and on the rug, taking his ease, reclined the dog, while on a divan sat milady. The visiting children went wild over the house, and those detailed in the tent had to keep an eagle eye on it.

The Agricultural tent was a bountiful place, filled as it was with the products of the school farm. Squash, pumpkins, lovely onions (my favorite flower) in their golden jackets, great, smooth potatoes, fine big cabbages,

specimens of the different grains, apples and carrots—all the result of the summer's work by the farmer boys under the able supervision of Louie Fuller, the competent farmer.

The field sports were of high order; baseball, basketball, foot races, horse races, and a shinny game being among the varied list, while the riding and breaking of a bucking broncho by Adam Hess, a fearless Indian rider, added excitement to the day.

Willie Spring, Indian police, and Mr. Bertrand night watch, kept the good humored crowd in splendid order and there was not a feature to spoil a minute of the three days' pleasure.

Mr. Fuller expects to hold these fairs annually, and next year we hope to make the "Second annual" bigger, better and more successful in every way than our first one.

The boys, marching to and from the grounds to the music of a full band under the leadership of Carl Gray, clerk; and the girls with their matron, Miss Squires, made a fine showing, and are a body of pupils to be proud of, both in appearance and in achievement.



View taken in Acoma, the Oldest Town in the United States—Acoma Home and Runners.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, *Secretary of Commerce,*
in The Journal of Education

 WE HAVE so long taken pride as Americans in our system of free public education that it gives us a shock to discover that this scheme of instruction, built up through many decades and sustained at vast cost, fails to secure one of its most needed results. *We are not teaching our boys and girls to do any definite work in the world.**

If all the boys and girls in but one of our smaller states were to seek now to learn that which would fit them for the daily work of self-support, there are not schools of the kind sufficient for them in all our whole land.

We are doing indeed a little, so to speak, in educating at these things, but we have just begun to realize that education in practical things is one of our serious national duties. In an Eastern city some busy men and women gathered about eight hundred boys under the care of an institution meant to assist these boys upward in life. After a little it dawned upon the directors of the work that hardly one of the eight hundred boys knew how to do anything. A good blacksmith was found, a shoemaker, and a carpenter, and strange to say these excellent mechanics were themselves so conscious of the need of instruction in their own trades, that for long weeks each of them gave his service freely, after a hard day's work, to teach these boys.

The case is not unique; the same wasted powers, the same suppressed ethics, the same unused or misdirected energy are to be found in Buffalo, New York, in Boston and San Francisco, in New Orleans, and everywhere between.

Meanwhile our national industries suffer, while our young people go to waste.

Our American inheritance of alertness of mind has helped us well thus far, and we have been able to make excellent progress in the great competition of nations, but the conflict grows sterner every day.

It is hardly necessary to say that any manufacturer in his right senses when employing men would give preference to well-taught boys; and it is equally unnecessary to say also that to advance these boys by eight years in their earning capacity would react most happily upon their homes. *Industrial education therefore, not only trains, but saves boys and girls.*

It may be well at this point to call attention to the fact that this question of training for vocational efficiency is closely related to that other question of personal moral ideals. The vast majority of women and men, however humble their means and however hard their privations, are wholesome and pure in life. The strength of character which most working girls show under difficult circumstances puts them among those who do the nation honor.

On the other hand, suppose a girl who has to work for self-support is so obliged to pinch to keep her body and soul together as to be deprived of all wholesome amusement or recreation. All work and no play—and ill-paid work to boot—is as bad for Jill as it was for Jack, and it makes life dull and dreary.

Every man and woman knows that, so to speak, there are impulses in him or her, some of which tend to lift up, some to drag down. Now the differences between \$5 weekly and \$50 weekly does not make these impulses, but certain of them get a chance on the \$50 weekly basis, and certain others get a chance on the \$5 basis. What we want to do is to create condi-

* The italics in this article are ours.

tions, partly by wages, and partly by other things, to strengthen the environments which let the forces which lift up have play and to destroy the conditions under which the forces which drag down have play.

It is to be noted, however, that the present interest in vocational training, just as the present trend toward saving effort and keeping the human mechanism in our factories in good working order, does not arise primarily from moral considerations or altruistic motives but from economic ones. In actual practice in a mill it makes a difference in the financial results whether among a thousand men one hundred, or three hundred, or more, are out of health. Any large amount of impaired vigor among his operatives is a condition whose continuance an intelligent manufacturer should know that he cannot afford.

We often care for minor things and ignore larger ones. We put time clocks in our factories to record the coming and going of our men and we note whether they are a few minutes early or late, and this is well. But we are often thoughtless of the more important questions—whether when they get there they are in fit condition to do their work, and some of us are careless whether the factory is so ordered that they can work at their best after they come.

But not merely in health alone are we coming to a right sense of human values. It is well to provide moral and healthful working conditions for the workmen we have, but it is quite as important to make good workmen out of boys that are growing up.

Let us look further briefly at this subject called vocational education to see what it means to the family, the factory and the public. It does not mean what is called manual training, or teaching a little facility in some sort of work to a boy or girl. It is much more thorough than that.

If the results of true vocational train-

ing were not more than has been said—it would often bring peace in the family and pleasantness in the factory—but because whatever promotes the efficiency of the man and saves waste in the mill is reflected in the cost of goods, the public also profits.

If we look back to the beginning of things we see that the rise in human values has been great and that it is progressive. It is still going on. It is a plant of slow, strong growth, having its roots deep in human nature and in economic truth.

This appreciation of human values in the worker leads normally to the development of those values. I wonder what our lawyers, ministers, or physicians would do if the schools in which they learn their professions were closed; if there were no staff of teachers to instruct them, and if each at the opening of his life's work had to pick up the knowledge of his profession here a bit and there a bit, by experience, by mistakes, by questions, but without instruction.

There are employers here and there gladly recognizing now the principle of minimum wage for women and men and gaining thereby a select force that makes the enterprise highly profitable, but were the principle to extend into universal application how many of our young women and young men have skill and training enough to make the minimum wage that is desired possible?

It would be a proud day for any state when the governor could say that every boy and girl within her broad boundaries had an opportunity to learn in her public schools some definite work in life.

But the pride that would fill the heart of the governor when he wrote the message and which should rejoice the legislators that heard him, would be as nothing compared to the comfort brought into thousands of humble homes, to the self-respect added to the boys who were struggling upwards, and to the safety brought to their sisters.

INTERESTING SERVICE NEWS

Wireless Station Established at Rosebud.

Rosebud Boarding School,
Mission, South Dakota,
January 9, 1914.

The Indian School Journal,
Chilocco, Okla.

Thinking that the fact that an Indian School has a successful Long Distance Wireless Receiving Station might be of interest to you, and the Service in general, I write to state that, through money contributed by employees of this school, we have just installed such a station here.

The station was finally completed on the 31st of December, 1913, at noon; the afternoon was spent in tuning up the instruments and getting everything ready in expectation of receiving the New Year message to be sent out from the large Government station at Arlington, Virginia.

In the evening, amidst a gathering of interested employees, our operator, Mr. Kemp the school engineer, received the first outside news; he was able to pick up the New York Associated Press Station, which was sending out the day's important news to the incoming and outgoing ships at sea; this station being at least 1800 miles away. At 8 o'clock, our time here, (10 o'clock Washington time), we heard the Arlington Station sending out the time signal, the signals being very distinct; we also copied the report regarding the weather on the Atlantic Coast.

Between 8:30 and 9:30 p. m., we heard the Cape Cod Station transmitting messages to the ships at sea; this station must be all of 2000 miles from here.

At 10 o'clock (midnight Washington time) the Arlington Station began sending out the time signal again, and at 1 minute after this they sent the following message, "Happy New Year, Happy New Year". (Signed) N. A. A., Arlington, Virginia.

We are now receiving the latest news, via wireless, from New York, and the time signal and weather reports from the Arlington station every day.

Our instruments are the best and latest types that are on the market; these instruments are connected to an aerial which consists of 4 strands of No. 14 B. S. Phosphor Bronze wire, 450 feet long. The aerial is 85

feet high at one end and 50 feet high at the other; everything in connection with the apparatus is well insulated so as to prevent any possible leakage to the ground.

Trusting this will be of interest to you, I am,

Very respectfully,

EMERY A. PEFFLEY,

Principal.

A Large Sum Appropriated to Fight Tuberculosis and Trachoma.

At least \$400,000 will be appropriated by Congress at this session to check the toll of death that is being exacted of the American Indian through the ravages of tuberculosis and trachoma. The House Committee on Indian Affairs, it was learned to-day, has inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill items aggregating that sum for the express purpose of building hospitals and conducting a sanitary campaign among the aborigines of the United States.

This is the first time that it has even proposed to appropriate such a large sum. There is little likelihood that either House or Senate will object to the programme that has been mapped out by the Indian Affairs Committee. This generosity is due, it was said, in a large measure to the persistent campaign made by friends of the Indians for their relief.

"I think the Herald has done an excellent work in stirring up public sentiment in behalf of the Indians," said Representative Charles D. Carter, a member of the committee. "I am sure we all appreciate the great interest that has been taken in the matter by your paper."

The movement was aided in a large degree by the recent report of the joint committee of Congress which told in most picturesque language the conditions prevailing on the big reservations and the handicaps under which the Indians live. Many of the important recommendations of the committee will be put into force by the forthcoming bill, which has just been sent to the printer and will be reported to the House within the next week or two.

The method of administering this large fund will be left to the Indian Office.

The report of the committee showed that

on some of the reservations more than twenty-five per cent of the Indians were affected with tuberculosis, the great growth of the disease being attributed to the changed methods of living adopted by the Indians and their lack of outdoor life, to which they have been accustomed for centuries. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the commission's statistics showed that out of 190,791 Indians living upon the reservations approximately 26,500 were estimated to have tuberculosis and thirty-two per cent of the whole number of deaths was attributed to this disease.—New York Herald.

justified a cancellation of the lease it was thought best, this being the first offense, to subject the company to a penalty, and when assessing the damages in this case at \$1,000, Commissioner Sells indicated very forcibly that in the next case of this character which comes before him, the guilty parties will invite a cancellation of their lease and the imposing of a much heavier penalty. The Commissioner insists that this wanton waste of natural gas shall cease, and desires that all operators cooperate with him to this end. Commissioner Sells says oil lease regulations are promulgated to be enforced and it must

ing county records, a felony, in order to put through a land deal, county Minn., and officials of the bureau has

has just demonstrated in a practicable manner his determination to put a stop to the wanton waste of natural gas from Indian lands, by imposing a penalty of \$1,000 on the Silurian Oil Company, which company holds a lease on the allotment of Walter Star, a Creek Indian in Creek County, Oklahoma, for failure to observe the regulations of the Department. At the same time he indicated that a much heavier punishment may be expected by the next lessee found guilty of the same practice.

Not only have the operators been guilty of wasting natural gas, but their carelessness in drilling by not taking necessary precautions when striking water to keep the water from reaching oil or gas bearing formations has resulted in untold damage to oil and gas producing sands. Representatives of the Bureau of Mines have been available in the oil and gas fields, and have endeavored to instruct the operators both by advice and practical demonstration how to drill without wasting the gas. It has been demonstrated that wells can be economically drilled without the waste of any gas and without permitting water to reach oil and gas formations by the application of the so-called "Mud Laden" process of drilling.

The Silurian Oil Company was warned by representatives of the Government that operations on the Walter Star allotment were not being conducted in accordance with the regulations, and were resulting in the waste of an enormous quantity of gas, yet these warnings had little effect.

The Government may in its discretion cancel any lease for failure of the lessee to operate in a workmanlike manner, and to prevent the escape of natural gas, as well as to prevent water from reaching the oil and gas bearing strata. This was a very flagrant violation of the regulations, and while the facts fully

Teaching Indians Fruit Raising.

Tekoa, Wash.—A 25-acre orchard made together with a complete nursery, under the supervision of a horticulturist, is an innovation adopted by the department of the interior through the suggestion of Morton D. Colgrove, superintendent of the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. The purpose is to instruct the members of the tribe in the raising and proper marketing of fruit products, berries, etc.

An appropriation has been made by the government with which to carry on the planting and active operations will start just as spring opens.

Another suggestion offered by Superintendent Colgrove, which will be given serious consideration by the department, is the employment of a white matron to instruct the women on the reservation in the art of housewifery, placing particular stress on proper sanitation and cleanliness.

The death rate among the Indian children is startling and can be traceable more to improper and unhealthy surroundings than to the homes of members of the tribe.—(Wash.) Chronicle.

Indian Minors Easy To Swindle.

Oklahoma City.—Many sensational stories involving guardians of Indian minors are contained in reports to Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, prepared by the judges of the Chickasaw nation.

These judges met Mr. Sells when he was in Ardmore. An example of these reports is that of County Judge "Bob" Walcott of Pauls Valley, who alleged that when he was in office one year ago out of 1,000 guardians

on his docket 700 annual reports from guardians were due. In many cases guardians and administrators had not made reports since their appointments; some of them prior to statehood. Most of them kept no books and did not know how much they had received and expended, he asserted. "Large estates have been sold," said Judge Wallace, "and the guardians used the money individually."

In another guardianship case, Judge Wallace has sworn out warrants charging three men, including a guardian, with changing county records, a felony, in order to put through a land deal.

One deposed guardian has threatened to kill any man who takes the place, and Judge Wallace reports that thus far no man will accept it. Following a conference with Commissioner Sells here, Governor Cruce issued a statement urging the citizenship of Oklahoma to lend a hand to the bureau chief in his efforts to protect the Indian children of this state from would-be despoilers of their property.—Press Despatches.

The Albuquerque Indian School.

Extensive improvements recently made and in progress at the United States Indian school here are designed to give it a capacity for properly housing and educating four hundred pupils.

Superintendent Reuben Perry now reports an enrollment of four hundred and twelve; one even dozen more than the number which the institution is supposed to accommodate, and over the limit of the maintenance appropriation.

If the school is crowded now, and if the increase keeps up in the next year or two as it has in the past, it is going to be taxed much severely in the not far distant future. It therefore behooves us to enlist the immediate activity of New Mexico's senators and representatives in getting the department to raise the capacity of the school here to 500 and make provision accordingly.

The government has spent considerable money at the big Indian school here in the past few years; probably for the reason that it is getting big results for its money here and because the school is proving one of the most successful in the Indian service. Therefore it is to be expected that if proper representations are made the government will see that the capacity of the school keeps up with its increase in enrollment.

The United States Indian School is one of

Albuquerque's biggest show-places. It is a commercial asset of the greatest importance. Its substantial steady growth in size and usefulness is matter for congratulation; and we believe the Indian bureau will see that its equipment does not fall behind the demand.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Evening Herald.

Helping Check Liquor Sales.

Washington, D. C.—The controversy over the sale of liquor in the Indian country between the local authorities in Becker county Minn., and officials of the Indian bureau has caused Representative Steenerson to propose corrective legislation.

A bill introduced by Mr. Steenerson provides that the internal revenue bureau shall supply the department of justice monthly with lists of persons in the Indian country to whom government licenses to sell liquor have issued. Mr. Steenerson says, that, with this information, prosecutions for the illegal sales of liquor will be facilitated.

Mr. Steenerson also introduced a resolution calling on the President to furnish the house with information from the secretary of the treasury regarding the number of licenses issued for the sale of liquor in northern Minnesota, and also for information from the secretary of the interior as to steps that have been taken to prevent the illegal sale of liquor in the Indian country in Minnesota.—Minneapolis Journal.

Eastern Cherokees Working.

Jacob Wolf returned last evening from Rocky Point in this county, with forty-two Cherokee Indians, where they had been working on the power plant near that place. Jake has been foreman over the Cherokees and he says that it is the best place he ever worked. Says the people are all good down there. They made from \$1 to \$1.25 solid time and board at the best boarding house, he says, he ever boarded at. They are going back after the first of the year with all the men he can get.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Pueblo Indians Can't Vote.

Santa Fe, N. M.—In the federal court, Federal Judge William H. Pope dismissed the case of Charles Kie, a Pueblo Indian, against Sheriff Robert Ronerts and Gregory Page, a republican leader at Gallup, who demurred to the complaint.

Kie asked \$10,000 damages because the de-

fendants had refused to accept his vote at a municipal election at Gallup, and beat him and threw him into jail.

A recent decision of the United States court has deprived the Pueblo Indians of the right to vote, although under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo this apparently was assured them.—Associated Press Dispatch.

No Starving at Standing Rock.

John Grass, chief of the Sioux tribe on the Standing Rock Indian reservation, denies in a letter to Governor L. B. Hanna that there is any real suffering or possibility of starvation among the Indians of that reservation.

Chief Grass admits there may be a few isolated instances of real want, but in the main he contends that the reds are in fairly good condition. He also asserts that the Indian agency in charge of the reservation is ready to handle any case of want. In his letter he asks the Governor to correct the impression that there is extensive want among the Indians.

Dr. A. McBeede, who has discussed the situation among the Indians, is heading a movement for the establishment of the Indians on an entirely free and independent basis.—Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.

Wants His Indians to be Good.

Wells, Nev.—Harry Preacher, chief of the Paiute and Shoshone Indians in Eastern Nevada, has written to the county authorities asking that a law be made compelling Indians in Wells to stay at home in the evenings and be made to go home at a reasonable hour before dark.

The chief suggests that they be made to go home at 5 o'clock in winter time and 7 o'clock in summer time. He says that "This will be good means to keep Indians out of mischief."—Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

Cherokee Lands Not Taxable.

The county authorities have been perpetually enjoined by District Judge Pitchford from collecting or assessing taxes on Indian property. A temporary injunction was granted some time ago by the court. The action of Judge Pitchford yesterday closes one of the most noted taxation questions ever raised in a court. In 1908 Walter S. Whitmire and other citizens of the Cherokee nation instituted a suit in the federal courts

to prevent the authorities from taxing Indian property as long as it remained in the hands of the original allottees. The case went to the United States supreme court which affirmed the contention that the original treaty between the government and the Cherokees prohibited taxing property of this character.—Ft. Smith (Ark.) Record.

In accordance with the recommendation of the joint committee of congress that visited Spokane last fall, Senator Wesley L. Jones and congressman W. L. La Follette introduced into the house and senate a bill to provide \$600,000 for irrigation of land on the Yakima Indian reservation. Under its provisions each Indian's allotment will include 40 acres of irrigated land. The committee in its report said that the reclamation service had diverted water from the Yakima river to which the Indians are entitled, but that the users there now were entitled to keep their rights; they suggested that congress appropriate the amount now carried by the bill for the purpose of building reservoirs holding enough water to replace the flow of the river to which the Indians were originally entitled.—Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle.

A Washington news item says that congressman Miller of Minnesota secured the insertion of a \$40,000 item in the Indian appropriation bill Wednesday of this week the money to be used in the construction of two hospitals for Chippewa Indians. A very well appointed hospital was built a year ago for the White Earth Indians, and now it is proposed to erect one for the Red and Leech Lake people, and another in the northern part of Minnesota for the Nett Lake, Grand Portage and Fond du Lac bands. To those who have seen sick Indians in their homes on many reservations, hospitals will appeal as one of the greatest blessings, that could be bestowed upon them.—The Weekly Review.

Miles City, Wash.—C. E. Redfield, allotting agent for the Colville Indian reservation, who, with his crew, is making headquarters at old Fort Spokane for the winter, has been assigned to travel through the northwest looking up Indians of the reservation who are seeking allotments. This is to be done as the final windup work of allotment on the Colville reservation.—Spokane (Wash.) Review.

THREE VIEWS FROM THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT FT. TOTTEN, N. D.



COL. ROOSEVELT ON EDUCATING THE NAVAJO

FROM HIS RECENT ARTICLES IN THE OUTLOOK



WE TRAVELED steadily at good gait, and we feasted on a sheep we bought from a band of Utes. Early in the afternoon of the sixth day of our absence we again rode our weary horses over the hill slope down to the store at Kayentay, and glad we were to see the comfortable ranch buildings again.

Many Navajos were continually visiting the store. It seems a queer thing to say, but I really believe Kayentay would be an excellent place for a summer school of archeology and ethnology. There are many old cliff dwellings, some of large size and peculiar interest, in the neighborhood; and the Navajos of this region themselves, not to mention the village-dwelling Hopis, are Indians who will repay the most careful study, whether of language, religion or ordinary customs and culture.

As always when I have seen Indians in their homes, in mass, I was struck by the wide cultural and intellectual difference among the different tribes, as well as among the different individuals of each tribe, and both by the great possibilities for their improvement and by the need of showing common sense even more than good intentions if this improvement is to be achieved. Some Indians can hardly be moved forward at all. Some can be moved forward both fast and far. To let them entirely alone usually means their ruin. To interfere with them foolishly, with whatever good intentions, and to try to move all of them forward in a mass, with a jump, means their ruin. A few individuals in every tribe, and most of the individuals in some tribes, can move very far forward at once: the non-reservation schools do excellently for these. Most of them need to be advanced by degrees; there must be a half-way house at



which they can halt, or they may never reach their final destination and stand on a level with the white man.

The Navajos have made long strides in advance during the last fifty years, *thanks to the presence of the white men in their neighborhood*. Many decent men have helped them—soldiers, agents, missionaries, traders; and the help has quite as often been given unconsciously as consciously; and some of the most conscientious efforts to help them have flatly failed. The missionaries have made comparatively few converts; but many of the missionaries have added much to the influences telling for the gradual uplift of the tribe. Outside benevolent societies have done some good work at times, but have been mischievous influences when guided by ignorance and sentimentality. A notable instance on this Navajo reservation is given by Mr. Leupp in his book "The Indian and His Problem."

Agents and other government officials, when of the best type, have done the most good, and when not of the right type have done the most evil; and they have never done any good at all when they have been afraid of the Indians or have hesitated relentlessly to punish Indian wrongdoers,



Class of Navajos just as they entered School.

even if these wrongdoers were supported by some unwise missionaries or ill advised eastern benevolent societies.

The traders of the right type have rendered genuine, and ill-appreciated, service and their stores and houses are centers of civilizing influence.

Good work can be done and has been done at the schools. Wherever the effort is made to jump the ordinary Indian too far ahead and yet send him back to the reservation, the result is usually failure. To be useful the steps for the ordinary boy or girl, in any save the most advanced tribes, must normally be gradual. Enough English should be taught to enable such a boy or girl to read, write and cipher so as not to be cheated in ordinary commercial transactions. Outside of this the training should be industrial, and, among the Navajos, it should be *the kind of industrial trading which shall avail in their home cabins and in tending flocks and herds and irrigated field.*

The Indian should be encouraged to

build a better house; but the house must not be too different from his present dwelling, or he will, *as a rule*, neither build it nor live in it. The boy should be taught what will be of actual use to him among his fellows, and not what might be of use to a skillful mechanic in a big city, who can work only with first-class appliances; and the agency farmer should strive steadily to teach the young men out in the field how to better their stock and practically to increase the yield of their rough agriculture. The girl should be taught domestic science, not as it would be practiced in a first-class hotel or a wealthy private home, but as she must practice it in a hut with no conveniences and with intervals of sheep herding. If the boy and girl are not so taught, their after lives will normally be worthless both to themselves and to others. If they are so taught, they will normally themselves rise and will be the most effective of home missionaries for their tribe.

In Horace Greeley's "Overland Jour-

ney," published more than half a century ago, there are words of sound wisdom on this subject. Said Greeley (I condense): "In future efforts to improve the condition of the Indian the women should be specially regarded and appealed to. A conscientious, humane, capable Christian trader, with a wife thoroughly skilled in household manufactures and handicraft, each speaking the language of the tribe with whom they take up their residence, can do (incaluable) good. Let them keep and sell whatever articles are adapted to the Indian's needs . . . and maintain an industrial school for Indian women and children, which, though primarily industrial, should impart intellectual and religious instruction also, wisely adapted in character and season to the needs of the pupils. Such an enterprise would *gradually* (the italics here are mine) mold a generation after its own spirit. The Indian likes bread as well as the white: he must be taught to prefer the toil of producing it to the privation of lacking it."

Mrs. Wetherill is doing, and striving to do, much more than Horace Greeley held up as an ideal. One of her hopes is to establish a "model hogan," an Indian home both advanced and possible for the Navajos now to live up to—a half-way house on the road to higher civilization, a house in which, for instance, the Indian girl will be taught to wash in a tub with a pail of water heated at the fire; it is utterly useless to teach her to wash in a laundry with steam and cement bathtubs and expect her to apply this knowledge on a reservation. I wish some admirer of Horace Greeley and friend of the Indian would help Mrs. Wetherill establish her half-way house.

Mrs. Wetherill was not only versed in archeological lore concerning ruins and the like; she was also versed in the yet

stranger and more interesting archeology of the Indian's own mind and soul. There have of recent years been some admirable books published on the phase of Indian life which is now, after so many tens of thousands of years, rapidly drawing to a close. There is the extraordinary, the monumental work of E. S. Curtis, whose photographs are not merely photographs but pictures of the highest value; the capital volume by Miss Natalie Curtis, and others. If Mrs. Wetherill could be persuaded to write on the mythology of the Navajos, and also on their present-day psychology—by which somewhat magnificent term I mean their present ways and habits of thought—she would render an invaluable service. She not only knows their language; she knows their minds; she has the keenest sympathy not only with their bodily needs, but with their mental and spiritual processes; and she is not in the least afraid of them or sentimental about them when they do wrong. They trust her so fully that they will speak to her without reserve about those intimate things of the soul which they will never even hint at if they suspect want of sympathy or fear ridicule. She has collected some absorbingly interesting reproductions of the Navajo sand drawings, picture representations of the old mythological tales; they would be almost worthless unless she wrote out the interpretation, told her by the medicine man; for the hieroglyphics themselves would be meaningless without such translation.

According to their own creed the Navajos are very devout and pray continually to the gods of their belief. Some of these prayers are very beautiful; others differ but little from forms of mere devil worship, of propitiation of the powers of possible evil.



ABOUT THINGS DOMESTIC

WHAT AN INDIAN GIRL SHOULD KNOW

BY SUPERVISOR ELSIE E. NEWTON



HOWADAYS it is hardly necessary to make any distinction between what a white girl should know and what an Indian girl should know, because there is an increasing tendency to make education for both more practical. But all education should be aimed to meet the great necessities of life as well as to increase the range of knowledge. The greatest need of the Indian today is the ability to prevent the deterioration and extinction of his race. Unless Indian mothers learn more of the fundamentals of health and family living, we have not much hope that the population of many of the tribes will increase.

Through pride of race and love of children—no people are stronger in these characteristics—there is an excellent opportunity to appeal to the Indian to improve his manner of living. The stock is deteriorating and the children die, chiefly because of the ignorance of the simplest laws of health. The home must become the agent of prevention—by furnishing better food, obeying the laws of sanitation, guarding against infection.

What things shall we teach the future home-makers? I have grave doubts of the value of the usual domestic science training except for such girls as have had a good foundation in general education. The average Indian girl must be intent upon mastering the details of a new method of living, instead of the laws which govern. To be more explicit—the white girl is born into a family which has used light bread, for instance, for several generations; when her time comes to learn how to make it she finds that the study of yeast is not only fascinating but important. The Indian girl hardly knows what yeast bread is, at home, and it is far more important that she should

learn how to make it well than to teach her the science of the process. To maintain her family, she must be able to cook well, but a scientific knowledge of food is not necessary to support life. Those of us who have acquired the science can teach her thoroughly how to do the proper things properly without spending too much time on the wherefore. That can be reserved for another generation.

Cooking is of more importance than sewing, therefore more time should be given it. A teacher of housekeeping on a reservation ought to be reasonably familiar with the food tastes and food supply of that reservation. Among the Pueblos, for instance, the family diet is usually good, and our chief efforts should be directed to secure cleanliness in preparation, more variety, and especially the preserving of fruit, of which they have an abundance. To the method of curing meat by drying it on the rafters or on the fence, a better, cleaner mode and one no less effective, should be substituted. Dishes of cornmeal, or of corn itself, can be added to the cookery of a Pueblo girl, for corn is a large element in her home diet.

Among most of the tribes meat, and especially beef, is the prime article. Why could not a Sioux girl be taught how to vary beef stew, or render it better as a ration by adding vegetables, noodles, dumplings or some other starchy element? As an alternative there are game and eggs, usually within the means of all Indians.

Next in importance to food for the health of the family is the proper cleansing of towels, dishes, underwear and bed linen. The best way of doing these things, with special reference to the economy of water and labor, and to effecting sterilization, should be studied and practiced. As the water supply on many reservations is a



A glimpse in one of the rooms of the Department of Domestic Art at the Chilocco School. Students making Uniforms and Other Dresses for School use.

difficult question, and in the majority of cases has to be carried by hand, there is little use in teaching a method of dishwashing that depends on whole tanks full of water. Better teach a girl how to remove all the solid particles from dishes by means of a crust of bread or a piece of paper, carefully saving the water, than have any lack of scalding water for rinsing; it is the scalding that counts.

Similarly, the value of soaking clothes overnight to save the amount of water used, is an excellent thing to know, besides the necessity of boiling the white clothes to make them sterile.

Practical points in simple home nursing, including the arrangement, cleanliness and ventilation of the sickroom; the feeding of children; the care of milk; simple sewing, mending and darning; care of a bedroom, especially as regards ventilation; serving of plain meals; proper methods of cleaning rooms, stoves, beds, outdoor as well as indoor toilets; cost of

materials both in cooking and sewing—all these things are quite necessary for an Indian girl to know. I would add that if she were allowed to develop some skill in fashioning or contriving household arrangements from boxes or odds and ends of any sort, she would be better equipped for a home with limitations. At Hampton Institute, the girls who are spending their last year at the school are expected to learn how to do all sorts of odd jobs from the soldering of tin pans to the pegging of shoes and the making of boxes—they are dubbed the "Gumption Class"—and by the experience are better fitted to cope with emergencies in their own homes.

In all household teaching there is one principle more than any other which should be emphasized and that is economy. Economy is only the smaller term for the big idea of conservation. The average Indian is not half so poor in this world's goods as he is in the ability to care for them. Of some natural resources



In the Chilocco School Laundry practical experience is obtained in executing the varied work of the Institution. Despite modern equipment, girls are given Training in Hand Work, as shown in this view of one end of the Ironing Room.

such as fuel, he is saving, but of the preservation of articles which make for comfort, convenience and efficiency, he has little idea.

For the benefit of those who prefer to deal with specific duties, let me enumerate the tasks which I believe it is essential for every girl to know how to perform *properly*; there are many others which we should like to see her able to do, but these must remain for such time as there is left from the essentials.

An Indian Girl Should Know How To

COOK

- Beef in a variety of ways, and save the bones and suet.
- Eggs in several ways.
- Potatoes in at least two ways.
- Vegetables.
- Cereals, especially oatmeal and rice.
- Bacon and save the drippings.
- Ham and salt pork and save the drippings.
- Beef and pork drippings for use in cooking.
- Stews and soups.
- Light bread.

- Corn bread, biscuit and plain muffins.
- Plain cake with or without filling.
- Simple puddings and plain candy.
- Fruit for sauces, canning, jellies and preserves.

WASH

- Dishes so that they are sterile.
- Towels so that they are sterile.
- Colored clothes.
- Shirtwaists.
- Bed linen.
- Flannels.
- Diapers.

IRON

- Dresses.
- Shirts.
- Shirtwaists.
- Flannels.
- Underwear.

CLEAN

- Bare floors.
- Carpeted floors.
- Rugs.
- Windows.
- Lamps.
- Toilets.
- Beds.
- Stoves.
- Receptacles for food supplies.

SEW

- Both by hand and on the machine.

Baby outfit.
 Rompers.
 Skirts.
 Underwear, such as waists, drawers, etc.
 Shirtwaists.
 One-piece dresses of cotton.

MEND

Stockings.
 Underwear.
 Shirts.
 Dresses.
 Coats.
 Table linen.

CARE FOR THE SICK BY

Taking temperature and cleaning the thermometer.
 Counting pulse.
 Ventilating the room.
 Keeping the room clean.
 Giving the patient a sponge bath in bed.
 Changing the bed linen with the patient in bed.
 Applying compresses, bandages, poultices.
 Use of simple antiseptics.
 Use of the enema.
 Preparing simple invalid dishes.

CARE OF CHILDREN AS TO

Clothing.
 Bathing.
 Cleansing the teeth.
 Sleeping.
 Ventilation.
 Feeding.
 Proper cleanliness of nursing bottles.
 Care of milk.
 Diet for young children.

ALSO TO

Make Butter,
Select Proper Materials in Cooking and Sewing,
Arrange and Decorate a Room,
Serve a Meal,
Entertain a Visitor,
Count Cost.

Standing Rock Reservation News.

Shields, N. D.—A large lignite mine will be uncovered on the reservation four miles south of Shields by the Indians soon. This step is in line with the new policy of providing work for the Indians which is about to be inaugurated by the Indian department.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended the next month or two for labor on the Standing Rock reservation. This money will be divided by districts, and Additional Farmer Gayton of Porcupine district has decided to employ the money in opening a coal mine.

The Indians will be paid regular wages while employed at the mine, and in addition will be allowed the free use of the coal, and any surplus coal uncovered that is not needed by themselves for immediate use they will be allowed to dispose of to the white settlers along the border.

It now appears that Superintendent Kneale and the various farmers of the different districts have the Indian situation well in hand and there will be no suffering among the Standing Rock Indians at this time.

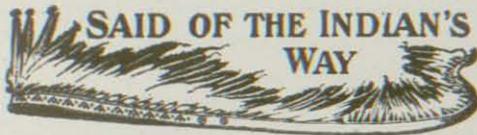
Indian officials at Washington have caused thousands of dollars due individual Indians for lease and hay stumpage money paid in by the "beef trust" to be distributed the past two weeks.

It also appears now as the department would refuse to renew the leases held by the big Chicago cattle outfits, who have practically put the Indian out of the stock business during the last few years after range became scarce and the price of stock has advanced until beef reached its highest record.

Congressman Norton and other representatives in congress have interested themselves, and it now looks as though the money due the Indians both from the big cattle outfits and the government from the opening of lands in 1909 would be forthcoming.—Grand Forks (N. D.) Times.

Another Famous Indian Passes On.

Information comes from Rosebud announcing the death of Two Strike, one of the foremost of the Sioux chiefs. He was ninety-five years of age and was a prominent man in the history of the Rosebud or Brule Sioux. For some time he had been in feeble health, and for weeks before his death realized he was to be summoned to the "happy hunting grounds" of his people. Several weeks before his death he believed his end near, and, in accordance with an old Indian custom, summoned all his followers around him to cheer his last days. But he finally made up his mind he was not to die at once and sent his assembled followers back to their homes. In the morning of the day of his death he sent a communication to Indian Agent Scriven, stating he was going to die that night, and requesting that his grandson, who was serving a term in the agency jail for a minor infraction of the rules of the reservation, be permitted to console him during his last hours. That night he died, as he had predicted. He was a member of the Episcopal faith and was buried with honors and ceremonies befitting his rank. After the death of the famous Spotted Tail, who was shot and killed years ago by Crow Dog, one of his brethren, as the result of an Indian feud, Two Strike became head chief of the Brule Sioux tribe, which occupies the Rosebud reservation, and continued as such until he became too feeble to perform his duties.—Weekly Review.



Navajos Improving Their Sheep.

By raising better breeds of sheep and cattle the Navajos are going to do their share toward reducing the cost of meat. Incidentally, they are going to increase the value of their wool clip by many millions of pounds.

S. F. Stacher, superintendent of the Pueblo Bonito agency, which agency has jurisdiction over about 3,000 Navajos scattered over an area of 6,000 square miles in the eastern part of the great Navajo reservation, offers unmistakable evidence of the results he has accomplished in "grading up" Navajo sheep.

"These Navajos, like the rest of their tribe," said Superintendent Stacher recently, "are self-supporting and follow the pastoral life. Their herds and flocks are their chief source of revenue. They own upward of 175,000 sheep and goats, but until two years ago little was accomplished in the breeding up of their stock. During the fall of 1911 seven Navajo sheep growers were induced to purchase seven head of Persian rams.

"Last year 126 more Persians were purchased for the sheep growers of this district, costing them \$20 in labor for each one. No Indian secured more than two of this herd, and the result is that many Indian stock growers have improved lambs this season. The Persians are noted for hardiness, big bone and heavy wool. The average Navajo sheep will not shear more than two pounds of wool, while the first cross in improvement has sheared five pounds in some cases. It requires a hardy breed to withstand the hardships of this desert. At times there is hardly enough water to keep the flocks alive. During exceptional droughts the feed also becomes very scarce. Such conditions would kill the ordinary well-bred sheep.

"Cattle and horses have not had much attention in the past until this season, when better grades of animals were secured by the Indians. Percherons have been chosen as the breed best suited to improve the Indian stock, which consists mostly of ponies."

Superintendent Stacher has taken pictures of the stock and other things he considers of educational value. Through the medium of a large picture projector the superintendent gives picture shows when meetings are held at different places. In this way he enlists the

attention of the Indians much more readily than by other means.

The Navajos in the aggregate own millions of head of sheep, goats and cattle. They are natural herdsmen and when they have learned the lesson of improving their stock they will be able to ship great quantities of beef and mutton to Eastern markets.

The improvement of stock on the Navajo reservation is merely part of a concerted movement to encourage the Indians in general to take up the work of stock raising, with a view to assisting and overcoming the present national shortage of meat. The Indian reservations in the West contain the finest grazing lands in the world.—Press Dispatch.

Pawnees a Prosperous Tribe.

The Pawnee Indians, original inhabitants of Nebraska, have taken readily to culture in their new home in Oklahoma, according to Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the state historical society museum, who returned yesterday from several weeks on the Pawnee reservation. Mr. Gilmore went south to talk with the aborigines in the hope of securing valuable data in regard to early history and conditions in this state.

The Indians now live on their government allotted farms, raise cotton, corn and small grains. They live in good houses and are leading the life of the middle-western farmer in every respect.

Mr. Gilmore's first meeting with a member of the tribe was when he walked into a band shortly after arriving on the reservation, and ran into an Indian farmer paying off a score of negro laborers who had worked for him in the cotton fields.

It was over thirty years ago that the Pawnees were moved from Nebraska into what was then Indian Territory. The younger generation knows but little of the former home here, but from the older men of the tribe Mr. Gilmore was able to secure considerable data. He had an appointment to meet White Eagle, the last remaining Nebraska chief of the Pawnees, now a man eighty-three years of age. On the day of the appointment, however, White Eagle was taken ill and was unable to meet him.

The old man's son talks English fluently and promised Mr. Gilmore to question White Eagle on points which the historical society man wished covered.

The Pawnee tribe was about the only one formerly inhabiting Nebraska which did not belong to the Sioux race. The Pawnees are a branch of the Caddoan stock, made up of the Arikari,

Waco, Wichita and Caddo tribes. The race its named from the latter Indians.

Formerly the Caddoans lived throughout the middle west, both north and south. The Pawnees inhabited Nebraska; the Arikaris the Dakotas; the Wacos, Texas, and the Wichitas, Kansas. The Pawnees, Wichitas and Caddos are now on reservations in Oklahoma and the Arikaris on a reservation in North Dakota.—Lincoln (Nebr.) News.

Canada and Her Indians.

It is announced from Ottawa, Ont., that the Indian population of Canada has now "almost reached the point where it is supporting itself." It appears that the Black-foot reserve demonstration in agriculture—these Indians producing 60,000 bushel of prime wheat in their first crop—is regarded as an important step in the progress of the red men of the Dominion. At all events, it has led C. D. Scott, deputy minister of Indian affairs, to make an optimistic statement of the general situation.

According to this, not 10 per cent of the Indians now remain to be supported by the rest of the population. They are pronounced entirely self-supporting in Ontario and Quebec. Canada to-day has an Indian population of something over 100,000.—Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune.

An Indian Tribe Worth Saving.

The following article, which speaks much truth, was published in the *Ashtabula, Ohio, Beacon-Record* as an editorial: The Navajo Indians of New Mexico have not made much news of recent years. Their artistic geometrical rugs might have interested J. P. Morgan. But they got no newspaper headlines for many years, until now when 1500 of them have rallied to defend some outlaws and are defying our authorities.

The Navajo Indians have not been on the warpath since 1867. For 18 years before that Navajo gun play cost this government \$3,000,000 a year. Then they were subdued by the famous Kit Carson, and have lived peacefully ever since.

The Navajos are the only red men who live without government rations and other help, the only Indians to preserve their old crafts and make them financially profitable. They are morally clean.

The vast reservation assigned them in the Painted Desert was thought originally not to be capable of supporting a hundred white

people after the traditions of their race. It is a land of mystic silences and dreamy mirages, a waste of sand and sunlight.

Here and there are little arable tracts that the Indians have persistently cultivated and irrigated. They have grubbed away at a stubborn soil, and developed little waterpowers from the irregular streams. They win a living amid these vast stretches of sand and clay, and grow in prosperity and population.

Their white neighbors are looking enviously at their garden spots snatched from the sands, and are planning for the opening of portions of this reservation to settlement. It is the law of the plains that the Red Man shall step aside. But whatever is done with his inheritance, let it be remembered that the Navajo is a type that has stood transplanting, that has persisted where others have faded out. He is worth saving.

Prosperous Alaskan Indians.

Among the passengers on the steamship *Spokane*, which left Southeastern Alaska ports, was Julius Helwig, expert of the United States bureau of education, Alaska division, who is going to Hydaberg, Prince of Wales Island, to audit the books of the Hydaberg Trading Company and Hydaberg Lumber Company, which has been run by natives of Alaska for the past year.

Although the exact figures will not be known until after Helwig's accounting, it is said by officials of the education bureau that the natives have a dividend of 50 per cent coming on their capital stock of \$5,000. The workings of their business concerns, which were founded by the bureau little more than a year ago, have been watched with the keenest interest by anthropologists and students of northern aboriginal conditions.

Less than three years ago most of the Hydah Indians, who were wild fishers and hunters, were taken in hand by the education bureau. Two years ago the first tree on the Hydaberg settlement was felled, and in the interval the natives have been trained in the ways of the white man sufficiently to run a regular lumber business and develop a modern boat-building industry.

The natives are engaged in supplying the lumber demands of a large number of canneries in the North in addition to building their own fishing vessels and installing the necessary machinery. So great has been the success of the Hydaberg settlement and so profitable the industries that two other native



A Woman of the Hopi Tribe Making Piki

villages—Kluckwan near Haines, and Klawck, on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island—have started up similar establishments. Should they be as successful as the Hydah Indians numerous other places will follow on the same lines.—Seattle (Wash.) Times.

Making Piki—Hopi Bread.

Mrs. Buchanan remembered each of the Hopi students at Chilocco, and Mrs. Iliff, with a generous roll of "Piki" for Christmas. This food is so unlike anything prepared by our domestic science people or housekeepers that we publish the recipe kindly furnished by Mrs. Buchanan.

"Piki is made by the Indian squaws of the Moqui, or Hopi, tribe in Arizona, from a soft blue maize or corn. They grind it between two smooth stones in very primitive fashion and it becomes a very fine flour. It is mixed with water and spread very thin over a large flat stone heated very hot, removed a moment later, and folded, or rolled into lengths of a foot or more. The color is that of wasp paper (so familiar in the hornet's nest) which it resembles very much. But for special occasions and ceremonies the ordinary blue or drab is dyed a bright red or yellow. They raise a foliage plant in their little gardens from which they obtain these bright colors."

In and Out of the Service

Interesting Indian Health Statistics.

Washington, D. C.—A report made to congress by a joint committee appointed to investigate the condition of the American Indian and the feasibility of erecting certain sanitariums for the cure of tuberculosis among these Indians discloses a proportion of Indians suffering from disease that is appalling.

The diseases to which they seem chiefly addicted are tuberculosis and trachoma, the latter being a disease that prevents the landing of an immigrant in any American port. The discovery of the generality of tuberculosis among the Indian is of comparatively recent date.

The report says that the Commissioner of Indian affairs realizes the necessity for promptly adopting some feasible method to remedy the deplorable conditions among the Indians. Of the 16,740 cases at Indian boarding schools examined, 4,916 cases of trachoma were discovered, or a percentage of 29.86. On the reservations where 39,231 cases of adults and children were examined, trachoma was discovered in 8,940 cases, or 22.7 per cent. The death rate from all cases among the Indians is approximately 32.24 per 1,000.

The percentage of trachoma, as shown by states in this report, is as follows:

Oklahoma, 68.72 per cent; Wyoming, 51 per cent; Nebraska, 41 per cent; Utah, 39 per cent; Iowa, 32.04 per cent; Virginia, 30.08 per cent; Nevada, 26.09 per cent; Montana, 26.3 per cent; Arizona, 29.9 per cent; North Dakota, 22.94 per cent; New Mexico, 22.38 per cent; Kansas, 21.1 per cent; South Dakota, 17.24 per cent; Idaho, 15.46 per cent; Colorado, 15.64 per cent; California, 15.36 per cent; Minnesota, 15.05 per cent; Pennsylvania, 13.76 per cent; Washington, 13.95 per cent; Oregon, 10.40 per cent; Michigan, 7.46 per cent; North Carolina, 7 per cent; Wisconsin, 6.86 per cent; New York, 2 per cent; Florida, nothing.

On the subject of tuberculosis the report says that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, out of 190,791 Indians reported on, approximately 26,500 were estimated to have tuberculosis. Thirty-two per cent of the whole number of deaths reported from the various reservations was alleged to be due to tuberculosis.

The solution of the problem of caring for this vast number of cases would be the establishment of tuberculosis camps on the reservations. This

has been done in a few instances, and will be done in others as funds become available and where local conditions are conducive to their proper maintenance.

Legislation to carry out the recommendation of this commission will be pushed during the present session of Congress—Chicago Examiner.

Sound Doctrine on When is an Indian an Indian?

When is an Indian?

An Indian is an Indian if his father is an Indian.

An Indian is an Indian if his father was an Indian and his mother is white.

An Indian is an Indian if his father was three-fourths Indian and his mother half Indian.

An Indian is not an Indian if his father was white and his mother an Indian.

An Indian is not an Indian if his father was three-fourths white and his mother half Indian.

By genealogical and mathematical calculation Judge Olin Wellborn in the federal court made an important ruling on "What is an Indian?"

The case was against G. H. Budlitz, convicted of selling liquor to an Indian. An application for a new trial resolved on the question of whether or not the complaining witness, Augustine Benegas, was really an Indian.

The grandfather of Benegas was a Spaniard and his grandmother was half Indian and half Spaniard. This made his father three-fourths Spanish and one-fourth Indian. His mother was half Indian and half Spanish.

Judge Wellborn held that it was an established rule of law that the race of the son followed that of his father. The affidavits tended to show that Augustine's father was more white than Indian, therefore there was ground for belief that Augustine was not an Indian, despite his own statement that he was.—Los Angeles Herald.

Yakimas to Get Water.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, chairman of the joint committee to investigate the Yakima Indian irrigation project, to-day recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 to purchase stored waters for the use of the Indians. The report recommends that the government furnish free to each Indian allotment on the reservation sufficient water to supply

forty acres. This will apply also to those who have bought allotments. As the allotments are eighty acres each, it will be necessary for the Indian land owners to pay for the water used on the remaining forty acres of each tract.

The Yakima Indians claim half the water in the Yakima river. It is their contention that the United States government permitted white settlers to appropriate and use waters which should have been kept for the Indians and that by reason of this situation the government is obliged to supply other water. To upset the present division of the waters in the Yakima river would mean that hundreds of home owners in the Yakima valley would be without water for their land.

Last year Senator Jones succeeded in amending the Indian appropriation bill to appropriate \$1,800,000 for irrigation purposes. This passed the senate, but was defeated in the house. The recommendation of Senator Robinson today is a compromise after an exhaustive investigation. It is proposed to buy stored water from the reclamation service at the head of the Yakima river. The total cost of the project will be \$1,500,000. But \$500,000 must be furnished from private sources.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Does it Pay to Educate Indians?

Is education having its effect on Indian reservation life? Do the graduates all return to their homes, settle down and go into business of some kind, and do they do their part in making the community better? asks the Southern Workman.

The superintendent of a non-reservation Indian school situated in the extreme west states that he has made an investigation of the character and industry of the graduates of his school. Reports were received upon 127 former students, with the following results: As to character, twenty-nine were rated as excellent, seventy-nine good, twelve fair and seven poor. As to industry, twenty-three were rated excellent, ninety-two good, eight fair, and only four poor.

The superintendent of a non-reservation Indian school located in the Northwest writes as follows:

"I have to report out of a total number of 234 graduates from this school since 1885, up to and including the class of 1913, and from the best information as to the condition and doings of these young people, only three are known to be failures. The others, according to the best information, are engaged in some gainful and worthy occupation, many of them filling high positions in the business world, or

still pursuing their studies along special educational lines."—New York Herald.

Chippewas Have Nearly Six Million.

A Washington dispatch has the following information:

There was a fund of \$5,644,889 to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in the treasury of the United States on June 30, last, according to a statement submitted to congress by Secretary of Interior Lane.

Funds to the credit of other Indians in the northwest of that date were as follows:

North Dakota—Fort Berthold, \$247,338; Devils Lake, \$25,146; Standing Rock, \$758,708.

South Dakota—Cheyenne River, \$1,148,508; Crow Creek, \$186,388; Lower Brule, \$106,669; Pine Ridge, \$982,773; Rosebud, \$3,102,521; Sisseton and Wahpeton, \$609,672; Yankton, \$277,615.

Montana—Crow, \$878,153; Blackfeet, \$295,442; Flathead, \$53,553; Tongue River, \$62,762.

Indian allotments approved during the last fiscal year aggregated 8,326 acres on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, 82,432 acres to the Cheyenne River Indians of South Dakota, 82,445 acres to the Crow Creek, 125,585 acres to the Pine Ridge band, 63,124 acres to the Rosebud, 65,401 acres to the Standing Rocks, and 721,743 acres to the Fort Peck Indians of Montana.

Statue for Sequoyah.

Washington.—Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, wife of Brig-Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, retired, has been commissioned by the Legislature of Oklahoma to design a full-sized statue of Sequoyah, the Indian chief, to be placed in statuary hall at the Capitol. Sequoyah was under General Braddock in colonial times, and served him with faithfulness and ability. For many years he lived in what is now the state of Oklahoma, inventing the Indian alphabet which is still in use. The bill fixing upon Sequoyah as one of the two representatives of Oklahoma in statuary hall was introduced in the Legislature of that state by an Indian member. The contract with Mrs. Hoxie to design the statue was made through Senator Gore.

Mrs. Hoxie is the pioneer woman sculptor of the United States, and this city contains three specimens of her skill. In Farragut square stands the figure of Admiral Farragut,

which she made by commission from Congress. In the Capitol are her statues of Lincoln and Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa. She is a native of Madison, Wis., and studied art for a number of years at Rome and Paris. For some time her home has been in this city.—*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston.

New Indian School in Idaho.

Bonnors Ferry, Idaho.—James J. Conklin, acting Indian agent in charge of the local tribe of Kootenai Indians, has received notice from the department of Indian affairs to the effect that an Indian day school would be established here and that bids would be solicited from local contractors.

The site for the new school has been selected and consists of two and a half acres, owned by the estate of Tamia Abraham, located 100 yards north of the Mission Catholic church. The dimensions of the school will be 30 by 64 feet and the plans call for a strictly modern building and equipment. It is estimated that the site and new buildings planned will cost the government about \$5000.

Agent Conklin states that there are about 30 Indian children of school age residing in this vicinity and that most of the older Indians highly favor the plan of sending their children to the school. One drawback for the present is the fact that during the spring and fall months of the year many of the Indian children live with their parents from 10 to 12 miles away from the mission on their various allotments.

Agent Conklin states that a similar building is to be erected for the Kalispel Indians at Cusick, Wash., and that local contractors may put in bids for the two buildings if they so desire.—*Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle*.

Wisconsin Indians to Fatten Cattle.

Indian Agent Everest is planning on introducing the system of buying cattle to be fattened on the Bad River Reservation next spring.

It has been found that Northern Wisconsin is adapted to just this kind of work, and the experiments in the vicinity have proved to be a big success, and it is believed that the scheme will pan out well on the reservation.

Each Indian's individual money will be used in buying cattle, and he will be encouraged in taking care of his stock and fattening it for the Chicago market.

There are thousands of acres on the reser-

vation where cattle may be fattened at no expense, excepting the expense of herding them. Indians are great lovers of cattle and horses, and herding cattle naturally appeals to them, and it is believed that they will take to herding with avidity, and that the venture will prove successful.

The recent Odanah fair showed that the Indians have as fine horses as there are in Northern Wisconsin, and it will be as easy to raise fat cattle as it is to raise fat horses.—*Ashland (Wis.) News*.

Oklahoma Indian Lands Sell Well.

The sale of remnant Indian lands of Comanche, Kiowa and Caddo counties, which was conducted in Lawton, Okla., the week of December seventh was a success from a financial standpoint.

Record prices were received on a number of tracts. Judge W. F. Witten, who has conducted many sales for the government, stated that the sales were the largest he ever had made. While some acreage sold as low as \$1.30 per acre, one eight-acre tract brought \$111 per acre, while several brought between \$68 and \$76.

The aggregate sum of the sale will be approximately \$150,000. One portion of land in Comanche county brought \$20,000 more than had been expected. There were many bidders and a number of oil companies had representatives there to purchase lands located in oil regions. The unsold tracts of land, about twelve in number, and those tracts which have not been paid for, will be offered again.

Northern Pottawatomies to be Moved.

Crandon, Wis.—Special Indian Agent Hines of Texas, and Indian Agent Bennett of Carter, for the United States Government, have lately been in communication with the Keith & Hiles Lumber Company of Crandon, regarding the purchase of 2,500 acres of cut-over lands just east of the city, upon which to locate as farmers remnants of the tribes of Pottawatomie Indians, now scattered over Wisconsin and Michigan.

The government holds in trust for these Indians several hundred thousand dollars, and desire to colonize Indians on land which can be developed into farms, making the Indians self-supporting, or as nearly so as possible.

The Pottawatomies are among the most intelligent of the native tribes.—*Exchange*.

THE NEW PROBATE COURT RULES.

FOLLOWING the JOURNAL publishes the rules promulgated by the county judges of the counties of the Creek, Cherokee, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, constituting the five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. These rules were adopted at the instigation of Commissioner Sells on his first visit to Oklahoma, made especially for the purpose of setting in motion regulations tending toward improved conditions surrounding Indian minors and the handling of their monies by appointed guardians.

Rule 1. The —days of each month are hereby set apart and designated as the dates on which the Court will hear guardians' reports; provided that such reports have been on file and notice given, as provided in Rule 3.

Rule 2. All guardians are required to make annual, or semi-annual reports, unless otherwise directed, under oath, showing fully and completely the description, character, kind and value of all property held for their wards. All items of receipts and disbursements must be in detail, and receipts produced and filed for sums paid out. All securities and assets should be listed in each report, and copies of deeds, mortgages, etc., evidencing same recorded and attached thereto as exhibits. Upon an approval of any order of court to invest the funds of a ward, guardians shall attach to their reports copies of evidence of title or other investments. The date and amount of guardian's bond, premium paid, if any, as well as the names, addresses, and solvency of sureties thereon, must be given. The name, age, sex of the ward and relationship, if any, to the guardian should be stated, and the school advantages disclosed. All reports must be self-explanatory. A failure or refusal to file reports as due will be grounds for removal.

Rule 3. Upon the filing of report and fixing of the date for hearing thereof the Judge shall cause notice to be given of the date of such hearing to the person having custody of the ward, the representative of the Interior Department or the probate attorney, at least ten days before the date of the hearing. Any person or persons interested may appear and make objections, if so desired, to the appro-

val of such reports, and offer evidence to support such objections.

Rule 4. No receipt from the ward upon the final accounting of a guardian will be accepted or considered unless the ward be brought into open court, and upon the hearing of said final receipt the stenographic notes shall be transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. In the consideration of any reports, annual or final, any item included in any previous report may be reviewed.

Rule 5. Petitions for the sale of land of minors and incompetents will be heard — of each month. On the hearing on petitions for sale, the guardian, person in custody, and the ward himself, when over fourteen years of age, must be present and must be examined as to the necessity for said sale and the truth of the allegations of the petition, and furnish such additional evidence as the court may require. The evidence offered must be taken down and transcribed and a copy thereof filed with the papers in the case. No bid will be considered by the Court unless a certified check in the amount of ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the bid be deposited either in court or with the guardian offering the land for sale.

Rule 6. In the sale of minors' land or minors' interest in land, guardians shall be required to render to the Court for his approval before confirmation of sale, an account of sale showing each item of expense incurred in such a sale, and in no case shall abstract fees be charged against the minor's estate, except by a special agreement with the Court at or prior to the time of filing bid. Confirmation will not be had except on the —.

Rule 7. Under the sale of real estate, by guardian, no fees in excess of the following schedule of fees will be allowed attorneys: On the first \$500.00 or less, 10 per cent; from \$500.00 to \$1500.00, inclusive, 5 per cent; from \$1500.00 to \$3000.00 inclusive, 2 per cent; for all above \$3000.00, 1 per cent; but in no case shall the fee exceed the sum of \$300.00. The minimum fee will be \$25.00, unless the court, in granting the petition for the sale, shall stipulate that the fee and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

Rule 8. No petition for the sale of ward's property, or voucher for the payment by the Interior Department of money to the guardian, will be considered if said guardian is delinquent in making reports or filing inventory as required by law.

Rule 9. No oil and gas, or other mineral lease, covering lands belonging to minors or incompetents, will be approved except after sale in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder. All petitions for the approval of oil and gas leases shall be filed at least five (5) days before the same are sold as provided herein and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication, where publication is practicable, and shall be on — of each week.

Rule 10. Deeds conveying inherited lands of full-blood Indian heirs shall be approved only on the verified petitions of grantors which shall set forth the names of the parties, description of the land, roll number of the decedent and grantors and quantum of blood, the permanent residence of the deceased allottee at the time of death, and the character and extent of the interest sold. Said petitions shall be set down for hearing not less than ten (10) days from the date of filing and on one of the two days hereinbefore provided for the confirmation of sale by guardian, advertised in the county where the land is located for one week, and Probate Attorney or local attorney for the Tribe of which the grantor is a member shall be notified upon the filing of the petition. Said land shall be appraised, and testimony of disinterested parties may be required as to the value of the land conveyed, when deemed necessary by the Court. The grantors shall be present and be examined in open court and before such deeds shall be approved, and the Court must be satisfied that the consideration has been paid in full in the presence of the court. No petition will be considered when any deed has been previously placed of record upon the land, or taken within thirty (30) days after the death of the allottee. The evidence taken shall be transcribed by the stenographer and filed of record in the case, the expense of which, including the attorneys' fees, must be borne by the grantee. When it shall appear for the best interests of the Indian, approval will be withheld unless the grantor agrees in writing for the deposit of the proceeds derived from the sale of the land, to be expended subject to the approval of the County Court.

Rule 11. Guardians shall not expend for or on account of their wards any sum unless first authorized by the Court, except in case of sickness of the ward, or other emergency, in which event notice must be given immediately to the Court.

Rule 12. The National Attorney, or any of

the Probate Attorneys for the Five Civilized Tribes, or the representative of the Department of the Interior (or Department of Justice in the Seminole Nation) will be recognized in any matter involving the person or property of a citizen of such Nation.

Rule 13. Trust funds must be deposited by the guardian as trustee, and not to his personal accounts, and where an individual is guardian for several persons or estate, the accounts shall be deposited and kept separate and apart.

Rule 14. In the settlement of a guardian's account, where the guardian is the parent of the ward, no allowance will be made from the ward's estate for board and keep, except it is made to appear a positive injustice would result from the enforcement of such rule, and unless said parent is unable to support said ward.

Rule 15. All guardians shall be required to secure loans for funds in their hands belonging to their wards, with real estate first-mortgage security, not to exceed fifty per cent (50) valuation of the land, approved by the County Court, for such length of time as will insure the collection of the principal and interest before the arriving at majority of the wards.

Rule 16. No will or other instrument purporting to be a will covering the lands of a restricted Indian of the Five Tribes, whether such land be his individual allotment or inherited land, when submitted by the allottee or other person to the proper probate court, as required under existing law, shall receive the acknowledgment of, nor be admitted to probate by such probate court until after notice shall have been given to the local probate or tribal attorneys for the Tribes or for the Department of the Interior, or a representative thereof.

Rule 17. These rules shall also apply to executorships and administrations in so far as they are applicable, especially inasmuch as sales of property and accountings are concerned.

Rule 18. All advertisements not required by law may be waived with the consent of the county court upon the approval of the Probate Attorney or Tribal Attorney.

Walter S. Parkin of Mandan, N. D., will supply the government with 3,000 2-year-old heifers for delivery at the Crow Indian agency at Billings, Mont., June 1, next. The animals will be resold to the Indians.

REV. ELIOT IN THE FIELD.

FOR the purpose of investigating conditions among the Indians Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, son of Ex-President Charles Eliot of Harvard College, will arrive in the city in the next few days. Rev. Eliot is making a tour of investigation of the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, says the Tucson, Arizona, Star. While in Arizona he will investigate the question of the Santa Fe railroad land holdings in the Navajo reservation.

For many years Mr. Eliot has been a student of the American Indian and for the past five years has been a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners. There are now approximately 50,000 Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, about 30,000 of them being Navajos, who are probably the most intelligent and prosperous of all the tribes of red men. From here Mr. Eliot will go to the states named to conduct investigations among the Papago, Navajo and Pueblo tribes. Many of the Indians have left their reservations and are scattered over the public domain. The Washington government wants to find out through its commissioners what is the best manner of dealing with them in the future.

Another matter to be investigated has to do with the Santa Fe railroad rights on the Navajo reservation. When the railroad was built through that country it was given alternate sections of land, thus cutting up the Indian reservation. The present plan is to induce the railroad to accept other public domain in lieu of its sections in the Navajo reservation, thus allowing the Indians to own their lands in one compact body.

Mr. Eliot will visit and investigate the Indian schools at Tucson, Phoenix and Albuquerque, and meet all the local superintendents for the purpose of conferring on problems that confront the Indian wards of the government.

Health problems as they affect the Indians will be given special attention, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion that a recommendation will be made for the establishment of hospitals in two or three centers. In the past few years diseases that the white race has to contend with have attacked the Indians and are beginning to decimate their numbers in certain sections. The purpose of the hospitals will be to combat these conditions.

After spending about a month on his present tour of investigation Mr. Eliot will re-

turn to Washington and make a detailed report to the secretary of the interior, who, in turn, probably will recommend legislation by congress to make effective the recommendations for the more efficient handling of Indian problems.

Mr. Eliot will be joined in his travels at El-Paso by W. H. Ketchum, one of his co-workers. Mr. Ketchum was in Tucson yesterday making arrangements for Rev. Eliot's stay in Tucson.

"Generally speaking, the Indians of the United States are making good progress, and it is only a matter of time until they will have become absorbed by other races," says Mr. Eliot. "The Navajos are a fine race, independent and self-supporting. In fact, nearly all Indians of the great southwest are able to take care of themselves. The commission expects to make recommendations for the betterment of general conditions. If congress should see fit to embody these recommendations into law the tribes of Arizona and New Mexico would benefit to a very great extent. We cannot tell just what our findings will be until we have gone into matters thoroughly, which will include conferences with men on the ground and in constant touch with conditions."

Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., held his first pastorate at Seattle after obtaining his education at Harvard and Bowdoin. From one of the large churches of Denver he was called to Brooklyn. In 1900 he was elected president of the American Unitarian Association, which high station he has since held with distinction. He was the prime mover in the organization of the International Congress of Religious Liberals and has conducted successful meetings in many of the large cities, both at home and abroad. His home is at Cambridge, Mass. Like his distinguished father, Mr. Eliot is more than six feet tall, is of genial disposition and commanding appearance. And withal he has a keen sense of humor.

Our Indian Population.

According to the latest official reports the census enumerators counted a total of 307,913 Indians in the United States. This number is equal to the population of the city of Minneapolis. In Oklahoma there are 117,247 Indians, being about one-fourteenth of the entire population of that State, and equal to the number of people in Dayton, Ohio. Most of the others are on their reservations in other western States.

TEACHING INDIANS BY EXAMPLE.

THE following address of Superintendent Conser to the student body of Sherman Institute is reproduced from the Bulletin with the hearty approval of the JOURNAL.

While in Washington I had an interview with the Commissioner. He has a most pleasing personality and one is impressed with the thought that he is working for the uplift of the Indian.

The Commissioner does not know office hours. It is his regular practice to return to the office in the evening and remain until late at night to hold conferences or to study without interruption the important problems coming before him daily for decision. We sometimes think we are leading a strenuous life at Sherman, but we should not complain when we know that the man who is shaping our policies does not measure his day's work by the call of the bugle or sound of the whistle. He had just returned from Oklahoma where he had been studying conditions at first hand and where he has taken a keen interest in affairs. He is an enemy of the grafters and is waging a strong campaign against them.

Some of the men who have had themselves appointed guardians of helpless children and who have squandered their wards' money are now finding their way to the penitentiary. He is strong in his convictions for the rights of the Indians and so far as is within his power their rights will be protected.

It is always interesting to know of self-made men and it should be especially so to you boys and girls who have your own row to hoe when you leave school. Commissioner Sells is that kind of a man.

He no doubt had many obstacles to meet and overcome in his earlier life, but they are what have made him strong to-day. He has had experience as a lawyer, business man and an organizer. It is also interesting to us to know that with all his other activities he has been interested in educational affairs and has been a trustee of one of the best Agricultural Colleges in the country.

This shows the possibilities for those who are willing to work hard and in an intelligent manner. It is an inspiration to all of us to know what others have accomplished.

I think the Indian service is fortunate in having such a man at its head.

He said he was very much interested in the human side of the Indian problem, and it was pleasing to note that he was interested in the work of our non-reservation schools.

The rapid fire of questions put to me showed that he had given school management considerable thought and was keenly alive to your best interests.

He wants the boys and girls of Sherman to avail themselves of the opportunities they have of learning to be useful citizens. He likes to see industrious boys and girls. He wants you to have clean minds, pure hearts and healthy bodies, free from the effects of vice and bad habits. He likes to see a strong school spirit that carries with it enthusiasm and inspiration while at school and develops loyalty to the principles of your alma mater long after you have left the school.

He said that his next visit to the field would be to New Mexico, Arizona and California, and he is coming to see us.

Now when he comes I trust you will be able to show him that Sherman is the best Indian school in the United States. I say *you* because this is *your* school. Show to him some of that real school spirit about which I have so often talked to you. Let him see in your faces that you are industrious, honest and trustworthy; that you are deserving of the privileges that you enjoy at Sherman and that the money spent for your education by the government is a good investment.

I want to say, however, that you cannot do this on a few days' preparation. It requires months and years to form good habits and I take this occasion to impress on you still more forcibly, if I may, the lessons that have been taught to you day by day, as I want you to get the habit of doing those things that make for industry, character and good citizenship.

I was impressed with one of his first questions, namely:

"How many of your boys use tobacco?"

I told him, as you know, that the use of tobacco was against our rules and whenever discovered the offender was punished.

I have thought considerably about this question since and while on the train returning from Washington I read a newspaper article on the use of tobacco in one of our colleges that was interesting. This is what the college authorities say:

"This college does not permit the use of tobacco, to say nothing of liquor, among its students. It does not argue the right or

wrong of using tobacco. It simply says that the young man who can afford money for tobacco can afford to go elsewhere for his education, vacating his place here for another not so well off financially as he.

"We are saying to our friends: 'These young people coming to us cannot afford the expense of an education anywhere else' and our friends are responding generously, but we cannot stultify ourselves by accepting their money to educate boys who waste their own."

The cigarette habit among our white boys is becoming a serious matter as it is injuring their health and weakening their constitutions. It has become so serious that the law makers of many States have passed laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors and this is the law of the State of California.

It goes without saying that in the future as in the past, any boy found using tobacco in any form will receive demerits in accordance with the frequency of the offence.

Solid Sense.

The following letter is taken from the Philadelphia Ledger of January 2 issue:
To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir: A Happy New Year to the Public Ledger and its amiable readers; an equally happy one to the other kind if they exist! May the undersigned make a nutshell gift to the



Gen. R. H. Pratt,
The "Father" of Indian Education.

cause of Indian civilization for use during the next 12 months? It is that the people of this country, who want to see public moneys well spent, and their Indians become happy and self-supporting, should hear and heed the counsels of General R. H. Pratt,

United States Army, on the subject of the Indian policy, which he thinks will obtain that desirable end. The writer has known the former head of the Carlisle Indian School for 31 years, also Indians during the same time, and, on the basis of that knowledge, he declares, unhesitatingly, that General Pratt is a man of genius within the limits of his reorganized field, and that his views as to the best means for quickly solving the Indian problem, that "grain of sand on the eyeball of the nation," as Bishop Hare tersely expressed it, are those most needed to prevail at this moment.

HERBERT WELSH.

Germantown, December 31, 1913.

The Indian and Whiskey.

The death of Louis Sockalexis, the Penobscot Indian who dropped dead at the early age of 41 years, recalls the furore which this red athlete caused in the baseball world when he played with the National League teams years ago.

Sockalexis was a good batter, a better runner and a sure catch. But the environment which he entered as a professional ball player hastened the end of this son of the Maine woods.

"Sox," as he was familiarly known to the fans of every city on the circuit, would not leave liquor alone. Bad habits deprived him of membership in the list of the big league players, bad habits drove him from the ranks of the miners, and the same was the cause attributed to this man's condition as noted in the press of the country several months ago.

He drifted back to his old home in Maine and was engaged at logging when the summons came.
—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Another Indian Service Paper.

The Printers' Gazette is a new publication coming from the Genoa, Nebraska, Indian school. The printers make this announcement in their first issue: We, the print shop force of the Genoa Indian School, publish this additional paper for our own benefit and experience. We are preparing for our own future work by printing this paper. We do the work with no assistance.

Swindling of Children Must Cease.

Swindling Indian orphans in Oklahoma in settlement of their estates will be stopped if the government and the state officials, working together, can do it. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, has held a conference with Governor Cruce and they have agreed to work together to that end.—Oklahoman.

BRULE INDIAN SCHOOL ITEMS.

We take the following Indian items from the Brule Rustler, printed at the Indian school at Lower Brule, South Dakota:

School closed on Christmas Day and the pupils all went home for a short vacation; all promptly returned for business on New Year's Day.

An annuity payment has been authorized and it is hoped the funds will arrive in time to make this payment about Feb. 6th and 7th, while the old people are in for their rations.

If you want to see what an Indian can do by attending to his business, visit the home of Louis DeWitte and look over his modern home, orchard, stock and hay. His motto seems to be, "No place like home". He's a Rustler.

Who said "no hay"? Go over and look about the homes of Philip Carpenter and Moses DeSmet. They hang on to their cattle, buy more every chance they have and feed hay, and have plenty to eat, good clothes to wear and money to jingle in their pockets.

During the fall, a gang of twenty-seven different Indians have been out at work on the roads of this reservation, and have earned about \$775.00. It takes the Rustlers to do the work and walk off with the money. No doubt some of the loafers will be around after awhile wanting to make a visit.

Not so long ago Messrs. James P. Byrnes, Leon DeSheuquette, Thomas Johnson and Thomas McDonald shipped three car loads of cattle to Sioux City, for which they received a handsome bunch of money. These gentlemen are some of our most progressive cattle dealers on this reservation.

Robert M. Peyton was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner at Pierre on the 12th, and was bound over to the next federal grand jury on the charge of larceny—stealing cattle. We are planning to find Mr. Peyton some company, unless our cattle seem more inclined to stay on the reservation.

It would help out things around here if we had more Indians like "Old Spot". He is doing business. Spotted Horse, also so old that he can hardly lift a sack of potatoes on a wagon, is always on the job. Some of the young men would do well to learn how "Spot" finds so much to do even when times are dull.

Highmore, the son-in-law of Mrs. Liar, is quite a traveler. He was coming across the river the other day, but on account of the

quarantine, the police got wind of his journeyings and were out on his trail. Highmore hit the high places, crossed the neck of "Little Bend" and was crossing the river on the ice for the third time when, down he went, losing his entire outfit. We are sorry for Highmore, but it is often wise to "mind the rules" and not try to skate on thin ice, for sooner or later it will break and let us into deep water.

Mitchell Quilt digs wells and finds water. Out on the flat where every one says "no water" Quilt digs a hole and where the government has been going down a thousand feet and finding alkali water, he goes down about twenty-five feet and gets good water. He has dug half a dozen wells within the past few months and they are all water wells. He is now at work on "the outside" for the white folks. You never find him hanging around the Agency Office asking someone to pull him out of a hole. He knows how to dig out himself.

Notes from Shady Bend Day School, Lookout, Cal.

The Day School, so long looked forward to by my Indians was at last opened on September 22, 1913, with an attendance of three, Byron F. McCombs substitute teacher. This attendance gradually increased until now it numbers 12, with more to fall in line as they can owing to condition of roads.

We expect to have a real plant here in another year and this will mean a corps of employees with established quarters out at the site of the school house, 4 miles west of the village. This plant will mean nothing less than a revolutionizing of the Indians under my charge. My opinion is that their upward and onward march will date from the day the project is floated. More power to the plan.

The children are all in splendid health and enjoy the school work, and the fact that they must get out of the super-heated air of the home and tramp off a mile and a half to the school house is just what keeps them in good condition. 'OLF.

BONNERS FERRY, Idaho.—The Indian school for which the government has prepared plans, which are now in the hands of Indian Agent J. J. Compton of this city, will be built about two miles down the Kootenai river on the north side. The building will be a one-story frame structure, containing one schoolroom, cloak and hall rooms and the quarters for the family of the teacher, and will cost completely equipped between \$5000 and \$7000.

WHERE SOME OF THE MONEY FOR SUPPORTING THE U. S. I. S. GOES.

THE JOURNAL herewith presents some interesting items of proposed expenditure in the United States Indian Service for the coming fiscal year, starting July first. Of course, before the Indian bill is eventually passed, changes in amounts will be made—some items will be cut, others at other places enlarged, so that the following will, as a whole, give a pretty good idea of how some of the Government revenue is spent in behalf the Indians' education.

Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz.—For support and education of 375 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for new laundry building and equipment, \$7,500; for repairs and addition to hospital, \$6,000; dairy barn, \$5,000.

pairs and improvements, \$6,500; for lavatory, \$3,500; in all, \$49,175.

For support and education of 375 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for new laundry building and equipment, \$7,500; for repairs and addition to hospital, \$6,000; dairy barn, \$5,000.

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., and for pay of superintendent, \$50,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000.

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M., and for pay of superintendent, \$50,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000.

Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz.—For support and education of 375 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800.

For support and education of 375 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800.

For support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian School at Phoenix, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$119,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for connecting the sewer system of the Phoenix Indian School with the sewer system of the city of Phoenix, \$12,000; in all \$146,400.

For support and education of 100 pupils at the Indian School at Truxton Canon, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$18,300; for general repairs and improvements \$3,000; in all, \$21,300.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide school facilities for the children of the Papago Tribe of Indians in Arizona, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; this amount to be in addition to any other funds available for that purpose.

For support and education of 650 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., and for pay of superintendent, \$109,400; for central heating plant, \$20,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$149,400.

For support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Cal., and for repairs and improvements, \$30,000; Provided, That the unexpended balances heretofore appropriated for this school are hereby reappropriated and made immediately available and shall remain available until expended.

For support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and for pay of superintendent, \$127,750; for general repairs and improvements, for general repair's and improvements, \$13,000; in all \$171,250.

For support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., and for pay of superintendent, \$14,860; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000.

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and for pay of supt., \$60,450, for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for gymnasium and manual-training buildings and equipments, \$25,000; in all, \$91,450.

For support and education of 225 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., and for pay of superintendent, \$39,175; for general re-

For support and education of 375 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,300; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800.

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and for pay of superintendent, \$60,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; for water supply \$1,600; for new dairy barn, \$4,000.

For support and education of 170 Indian pupils at the school at Cherokee, N. C., and pay of superintendent, \$30,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000.

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Indian school Bismarck, N. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000.

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian school, and for pay of supt., \$68,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000.

For support and education 300 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent \$35,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000.

For support and education of 500 Indian pupils at the Indian School at Chilocco, Okla., and for pay of supt., \$86,250; for general repairs and improvement, \$7,000; new buildings, \$18,000.

The sum of \$250,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of this act limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

For support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian School Salem, Oreg., and for pay of superintendent, \$102,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for addition to assembly hall, \$15,000.

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., and for pay of superintendent, \$43,450; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000. Provided, That the appropriation of \$2,500 for repairing and rebuilding a barn at the Tomah School,

contained in the Indian appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1913, is hereby made available for the purpose for which appropriated, and shall remain available until expended.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., and for pay of supt., \$132,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$25,000.

For support and education of 365 Indian pupils at the Indian School, at Flandreau, S. D., and for pay of superintendent, \$61,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000.

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian School at Pierre, S. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$43,750; for dining hall and equipment, \$18,000; for gymnasium, \$12,000; for laundry building and equipment, \$7,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000.

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Rapid City, S. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$47,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school building, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement is hereby extended to and including June 30, 1915.

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$50,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

For the support and education of 210 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wis., and for pay of supt., \$36,670; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000.

Running the Schools a Full Year.

The recommendations of Commissioner Claxton, below, are in complete accord with the ideas of the Indian Department with respect to the conduct of the Navajo schools as expressed in the January JOURNAL, so far as it relates to making full use of the investment in buildings and grounds. There is this important difference, however,—made necessary by differing conditions,—that Dr. Claxton's plan looks to continuing the training of his child throughout the year while the Navajo would, of necessity, be out of school half the time.

Washington, D. C.—Characterizing the practice of closing public schools in summer as "primitive and preposterous," and declaring the "important problem of today was to keep city boys from three month's contamination in the streets, P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the United States bureau of education, Sunday approved a plan which would mean continuous school sessions and through which 2,000,000 children might be enlisted in vocational work.

A program for summer vocational work of public school children was submitted to the commissioner by Clyde Alison Mann, secretary of the American Society for thrift. He approved the idea and expressed the belief that one vocational teacher in each school should be employed all the year.

"These teachers should teach nature study and the principles of horticulture," said Mr. Claxton, "going from home to home, supervising garden work and continuing the work during summer vacations.

"Public schools of the country represent an investment in buildings, grounds and equipment of nearly two billion dollars and that this investment stands idle about one-quarter of the time for no other reason than that, in primitive days, both teachers and pupils were needed on the farms three or four months in the summer.

"For school gardening the equipment is a small item and vacant lots of the city, now idle, would be better for cultivation."

Mr. Claxton pointed out that in Europe public schools last year produced \$700,000,000 through their vocational work. He estimated that probably 2,000,000 children could be enlivened in the United States within a few years and that their labors would yield \$100,000,000 annually.

Mr. Carter's Amendment.

Congressman Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma has introduced an amendment which, if passed by Congress, will do away with Union Agency and the present system and provide for an Assistant Commissioner, who will have charge of all the affairs of the Five Tribes. This amendment has already received a favorable report on the part of the House Indian Affairs subcommittee. The JOURNAL herewith publishes the amendment:

Provided, that the officers of the commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and superintendent of Union Agency in Oklahoma be, and the same are, hereby abolished and in lieu thereof there be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an assistant commissioner of Indian affairs for the Five Civilized Tribes with his office located in the state of Oklahoma, at the salary of \$5,000 per annum.

CHIPPEWA Indians on the reservation at Couderay, Wis., and others trapping in that district report the fall and winter's trapping season one of the most successful for years. The fur-bearing animals were plentiful, and with little or no snow on the ground the conditions were ideal. Hundreds of weasel, mink, muskrats, fox, wolf, wildcats and bear have been trapped. Many trappers have brought in seventy-five furs at a time to be shipped to the dealers in the cities.

Field, Agency and School

Governor Cruce Appeals to Mr. Sells.

Nowata, Okla.—Suit was filed in the district court here by W. A. Chase, representing 2,340 Indian land owners who have paid taxes in the past which they believe to be illegal, for the recovery of \$33,852.42. Demand was made on the county commissioners for the repayment of this sum, but they refused to accede. The filing of the suit followed. It means a big legal fight, but Mr. Chase is confident of winning, as other counties have been forced to refund these taxes. Rogers county lost a suit for \$78,000 and issued bonds for \$100,000 to make the refund.—Oklahoman.

A copy of the report recently made by State Examiner and Inspector Frank Parkinson, dealing with the Indian land tax situation on the east side of the state, was sent to Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington Wednesday morning by Governor Cruce, with the request that the department take such steps as are necessary to make the refund to the Indians without expense to those who have paid the taxes.

The money involved in the refund amounts to approximately \$1,000,000 and was paid in on homestead allotments, which the supreme court of the United States has held to be exempt from taxation. The Indians, according to Mr. Parkinson, were assigning their claims to individuals for collection, giving them as high as 75 per cent commission in some instances.

The matter was called to official attention by the report of Mr. Parkinson, who takes the stand that if the money has been erroneously collected by the county and is due the Indians, it should be returned without expense to the claimant.—Oklahoman.

Oklahoma Mission School Burns.

Sallisaw, Okla.—Thirty-two girl students, urged on by a number of teachers, made their escape in night clothing from a burning dormitory at the Dwight Indian Mission School near Marble City, between Sallisaw and Stilwell on the Kansas City Southern road. The frame dormitory collapsed just as the last party of students left its portals. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents.

The dormitory was built before the Civil

war and at one time was the only building at the school. Senator Robert L. Owen once attended school there.

Fire was caused by an overheated furnace. It is the second Indian school building to burn within a week, the main building of Bloomfield Seminary having been destroyed last Saturday.—Press Dispatch.

White Eagle, Ponca Chief, Dies.

Ponca City, Okla.—Funeral services were held at the Ponca Indian Agency near Ponca City Wednesday for White Eagle, chief of the Ponca Tribe, who died Tuesday at the age of 100 years. It is said that the Indian at the time of his death was the oldest member of the race living anywhere.

White Eagle had been chief of the Poncas for more than fifty years, but seven years



White Eagle, late chief of the Poncas.

ago he turned over the active chieftainship to his son, Horse Chief Eagle, who now succeeds him as chief. All the usual Indian customs and rites were observed at the funeral.

The dead chief for many years has been a characteristic figure in this section of the state.

Indians After Old Claim.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Three well known Fort Totten Indians, Ignatius Court, the interpreter, Frank De Mars, and Joseph Matohi left for Washington where they will appear before a senate committee as witnesses in the \$1,000-000 claim case against the government.

The Sioux Indians claim that in 1851 they made a treaty in which they were granted thirty square miles of territory in Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota. They allege that afterward this treaty was changed at Washington without the authority of the Indians, and that by this change the Indians were cheated out of this big territory.

A bill was introduced in congress by Congressman George M. Young of North Dakota to rectify this alleged wrong and it is in this connection that the Indians leave for Washington.—Fargo (N. D.) Forum.

New Hospital at Net Lake.

The federal government under the direction of the agency authorities will shortly commence the construction at Nett Lake agency in the southeasterly corner of Koochiching county of a general hospital, a residence and dispensary for the agency doctor, estimated to cost about \$5,000. The government will send to the agency a portable sawmill and the Indians will get out all the timber and manufacture all the material for the new building. A physician is expected to be assigned to duty at the agency from Washington soon. Another teacher has also been added to the school.—Duluth News-Tribune.

The Progressive Indian.

Martin, So. D.—Robert White Eagle and Charles Little Hoop, Sioux Indians, have been placed on the democratic ticket for nomination to the positions of constable of this (Bennett) county. They were selected to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Seth Gerry and William High Shield, who have decided to become independent candidates for nomination to the office of sheriff.—Argus-Leader.

Bloomfield Academy Burns.

Bloomfield Academy for Chickasaw girls, near Durant, Oklahoma, was destroyed by fire set by one of the students, January 24. All students escaped but some saved very little of their clothing. It was protected by insurance amounting to \$21,000.

OUR ANNUAL BASKET BALL TRIPS.

The 1913-14 basket-ball season opened at Chilocco when we met and defeated the fast Fairmount College team of Wichita. This game gave us a good line on material on hand. Following the Fairmount team came the one representing the Oklahoma School of Technology, and they also were outclassed and outplayed by the Indians.

The first game away from home was played with Southwestern College at Winfield, Kans. They won from us by the score of 19-17. In this game two of our players were injured. This accident, coming as it did on the eve of the start on the Northern trip, made prospects look dark for a successful Northern invasion. However, on the following week, the team in charge of Coach Jones went to Wichita where we played and were defeated by Fairmount College. Here Capt. Knight was hurt again and was not able to play on that trip.

From Wichita the team went to Sterling, Kans., where they defeated Cooper College by the score of 36-30. McPherson was the next stopping place, and here we were defeated in a very fast game. However, our Braves did not give up hope and journeyed on to Lindsborg, where we played the mighty Swedes. They, too, scalped us, but not till they had had one of the hardest battles in their career. The Swedes have one of the fastest teams in Kansas. The Kansas State Normal College was our next and last foe, and in the fastest and cleanest game of the trip they defeated us by the score of 44-33. On Feb. 28 we meet them on our own court and hope to turn the tables on them.

On our return from the Northern trip the "cripples" were turned over to our famous Bonesetter White for badly needed repairs and he, as usual, did a fine job, for in a few days they were as good as new. The next few days were spent in preparation for the Southern, or Oklahoma, trip, and so well did Coach Jones prepare his men that fine results were obtained.

The first game was with the Okla. Methodist Univ. at Guthrie. Here the boys showed their ability to "come back" by administering a 31-to-18 defeat to the Methodists; but we did not linger long there. Having been told that a formidable enemy dwelt in the City of Norman, we turned our steps in that direction, determined to attack the (to all others) invincible enemy. How well we succeeded can best be told by the report from the Oklahoman, published on another page.

It must be remembered that we were at a disadvantage in having to play on a strange court, outweighed by at least 40 lbs. to the man, and having only two subs. to use in case of accident. However, we had the advantage in that our boys were much faster, more endurable and had more "pep" than our adversaries.

Chilocco Items of News

Mr. Raders' brother was his guest for a while the past month.

Mr. Miller was called to Higginsville, Mo., February 19 by the sudden death of one of his brothers.

Mr. George Frass, a brother to Mrs. Seneca, was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Seneca.

Rev. W. P. Haworth, of Shawnee, preached to us February 22d, and helped in the evening exercises, also.

Word from Mr. and Mrs. Tranbarger gives us the information that they like Albuquerque and their new work.

Dr. White recently made a trip to Holbrook, Arizona. He accompanied Benjamin Kehawa, who was ill, to his home.

Miss Robertson and Mrs. Schaal attended Mr. Iliff's funeral services in Vinland, Kans., as representatives of the faculty of Chilocco.

The main theme just now at this school is "Citizenship." The students will prepare papers on this subject the last week in February.

Mr. W. T. Tavenner, of Newton, Iowa, is the new assistant engineer. He is holding the place temporarily—filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Bruce's transfer.

Mr. Hugh Wind has been appointed assistant disciplinarian at Chilocco. Mr. Wind is a son of Mrs. Wind, matron of Home One. He and his family will occupy the "Pink" cottage.

Mrs. W. E. Fuller, of Detroit, Mich., is now the guest of her son, Mr. Fuller, our principal, and his family. She never before visited a big Indian school and is much interested in Chilocco.

Mr. J. Grant Bell, who has been assistant farmer at Chilocco for a number of years, has been offered and accepted a transfer to the Kiowa agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma. Our best wishes go with him.

Mr. Rader, head of our rock-road building, keeps right on the job with the result that we are getting more of these modern driveways around the grounds. It is a big job for students, but a splendid showing is being made.

Mr. Thompson is a chicken raiser all right. While most of us were paying as high as 40 cents a dozen for eggs this winter, he has been gathering from 6 to 10 dozen a week from 25 to 35 pullets. No one here seems to know just how he accomplishes the miracle.

Mr. Neal Pickett, of Arkansas City, town booster and good roads enthusiast, is often a visitor at Chilocco, and when he comes he is always accompanied by several friends, whom he takes much pleasure in showing around.

If every citizen was like Mr. Pickett, good roads would be the universal thing. We enjoy his cheery visits.

The plumbing division of the engineering department recently finished up a complete modern bathroom for Mr. Miller and his family. George Viles and his apprentices did the work, and it is an example of good plumbing. Mr. Carruthers' department does good work.

Miss Dabb, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for students, made Chilocco a visit this month. She talked to the students the evening of February 22 on the Mohonk meeting of Christian students held last summer. Her visits are helpful, and to all such we extend a cordial welcome.

Mr. William Kennedy, secretary and commissioner of the Arkansas City, Kansas, commercial club, spoke to us on "Citizenship" the night of February 23. It is useless to say we enjoyed his talk or that he made a splendid address—everybody knows him and his ability along this line—but we do want to say that we appreciated his coming on such a bad night. A. C. people never fail to lend a helping hand.

The following letter was received by Miss Tooker from Jose Carlos, a former Chilocco student: "I just want to let you know about me. All of my brothers and my sisters went to school except me. I stay about 25 miles from my home. I have been working for one white man on his land; just like I did at Chilocco. I get \$50.00 a month. I like it because that man likes me to work for him. I hope you will be glad to hear from me. I am getting along very well and happy all the time. My folks are very well too. I have a fine job, and I am going to stay with it as long as I can."

Our Mr. Iliff Passes Away.

Mr. A. B. Iliff, superintendent of industries, who has been suffering from a chronic ailment for more than a year, left January 23 to go to Rochester, Minn., for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation for the relief of his trouble. Mrs. Iliff accompanied him, and his son, who is employed at Wahpeton, N. D., joined them at Rochester. The surgeons were of the opinion that considerable relief might be secured, therefore an operation was performed February 2. Mr. Iliff felt better; in fact wrote Mr. Allen a letter, but soon a change for the worse came and we were all shocked to learn of his death February 17. His body was shipped to his old home, Vinland, Kans., where the burial took place February 22d.

Mr. Iliff will be missed. He was one of nature's christian noblemen—always pleasant, willing, courteous, helpful, as well as being industriously interested in all phases of our work with the Indian. He gave the best there was in him at all times for the uplift of those with whom he was working, and we feel that his place will be hard to fill. The sympathy of every man, woman and child at Chilocco goes out to his bereaved family.



WHO AGITATED IT? A Special to the Boston Transcript from the Carlisle Indian School says:

“Commenting on the wide-spread agitation for the establishment of a University for Indians, Superintendent M. Friedman, of the Carlisle Government Indian School, declares that there is no need for an institution of this kind. He says that ‘hot-house’ methods of accelerating race development are neither effective nor lasting, and points out that those who are far enough advanced can obtain a university education now, as a number of Indians have done in the past and are doing now.”

If there is or has been widespread agitation for an institution of the grade mentioned above it has been so gentle as not to disturb the atmosphere of this western country where the Indians live. The establishment of an “Indian” University would be the most senseless piece of business imaginable, but the name of any person proposing such an absurd institution has not been made public.

If Indian boys can be given by Government agency a grammar school education with some skill of hand and a lot of courage and—to quote General Pratt—“stick,” it will have done its part. The universities of the land already established will gladly open their doors to those who have ambition and capacity to go further.

The United States being primarily interested in transforming the Indian race, a national liability, into a national asset, should reach as many as possible with an efficient elementary and industrial training having a bread-winning value. Instruction in other subjects, and especially in any other language than English, in exclusively Indian institutions, is indefensible: for which reason the providing of even a preparatory course for entrance to college is clearly out of the question as a reasonable use of public funds.



WHAT a lot of Indian chiefs and princesses there are! The papers are full of the doings of our Native Americans these days, and every man and woman of them are of royal lineage. The father of the princess who has “danced before and told her story to” the crowned heads of Europe no doubt has been astounded to hear from his daughter what glittering titles he has obtained through her.

If any of the JOURNAL readers overlooked the article in the ABOUT WORK. February number on "Training the Indian Youth for Citizenship" by Supt. James W. Graves of Euchee School, he will do well to fish that particular number out of the corner where he keeps his kindling and go over this particular contribution slowly. A mighty healthy sentiment pervades it. Especially commendable is the advice given students who demurred to digging a ditch for a sewer to be used for their own benefit, that that institution was a place for work and that when one job was finished another would be found to take its place.

It is further observed that it is not enough to be willing to work, but that a useful man must also know how to do things. It is very probable that whenever a person knows how to do anything well he will like to do it because he will be proud to realize that his efforts are sufficient to produce something of value to society.

All of us, I believe, appreciate the respect in which one able to do something well is held and the added dignity it gives him. Who has not watched with admiration the skillful blacksmith who beats iron bars into useful forms; the deft stroke by which the plasterer makes his mortar stick to the lath; the farmer who can run a furrow without a crook in it; the nurseryman who can so unite stock and cion that an improved tree will result? What honorable calling you pursue does not matter so much; but it does matter that you have one that you understand and respect. Then it will make you respectable.



SEVERAL years ago Superintendent Estep of Fort Hall, but then of Yankton Agency, said that some day, if given the opportunity, he would have agency farmers doing something better than drawing leases, collecting rentals and doing like jobs—all calculated to enable the Indian to live without work. A perusal of the instructive article of Supervisor Lipps in the February JOURNAL brings realization that the chance came and is being utilized.



THE absurd pretensions of Dr. Joseph K. Dixon receive a very appropriate rebuke from Secretary Matthew K. Sniffen of the Indian Rights Association in a little pamphlet recently issued. Still, one must admire the nerve of a writer of books and things who will claim to have changed the destiny of a race by a visit of a few hours per reservation with his camera corps.

"In so far as you approach temptation to a man, you do him an injury, and if he is overcome, you share his guilt."

Chilocco Items of News

O. P. Drake, agent for the Cowley County Farm Bureau, and family, of Winfield, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller this month.

Mr. R. W. Shunatona, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, spent a few days at Chilocco the past month with his children, who are students here.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaal, Dr. and Mrs. White, Miss Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Allen and Miss Esther Allen witnessed Ben-Hur in Wichita this month.

Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. Martinez and Grover Doshinko made a trip to Wichita the tenth inst. to hear the noted Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist.

Mr. Fred Bruce who has been assistant engineer here for about a year, has been transferred by the Office to Darlington, Oklahoma, where he assumes the position of engineer.

Mrs. Frederick has returned from her visit at Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are again keeping house in their old quarters, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Tranbarger.

The Chilocco school library was recently augmented by over a hundred volumes of reading matter presented it by Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Miller. These books were a part of their private library.

Superintendent Allen is in Washington, D. C., on official business—also as the JOURNAL'S reporter. It is expected he will give JOURNAL readers a full account of the Supervisors' Conference in session there.

Mr. Martinez, our disciplinarian, gave the basket-ball players a chicken dinner upon their return from their last trip. Coach Jones, Mrs. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen, were the other guests present.

Miss Bedell, and Rev. J. Caughey, of Pawnee, who is associated with her in the Chilocco Episcopal work, made our school a visit the past month, holding services and baptizing new members of the church.

The Chilocco printing department executed a good big order of printing for Rosebud Agency this month. Some of the work was a hard proposition for apprentices, but furnished good experience for them.

W. H. Morgan, of the Student Department, Nashville Branch Y. M. C. A., lectured before the student body the evening of January 23. Mr. Brown also talked that evening. Both men had good messages.

February sixth at Chilocco, the weather thermometer registered five degrees above zero—our coldest weather this winter. Outside of the rains, and snow at Christmas time, we have had a delightful winter up to this writing.

Mr. Carruthers, head of our engineering and electrical department, visited Anadarko the past month on orders from Washington to inspect a part of the heating plant there and make recommendations to the Office.

The printers are glad to have Charles Gibson back with them in their department. Charles has the foundation laid for the making of a craftsman and we want him to stay with his trade until he makes one. It pays all Indian boys to "stick."

Taking advantage of a nice day, the superintendent ordered a "clean up" day Saturday, January 31st. With the entire force at work it sure was a clean-up day, and we are proud of the results. On these days the girls do their share and show their ability to do it well.

We enjoyed a visit from Supervisor Brown the past month. He addressed the students one evening and otherwise did all the good he could to help the Good Work along while he was here. The only fault we have to find with Mr. Brown is that he never stays long enough.

Joseph Roubideau, Otoe, who left Chilocco last June, is now at work as Miehle pressman in the printing department of the Oklahoma State Institute of Technology. The members of his old class, who are yet here, look for him to "make good," even in such excellent company.

Supervisor E. P. Holcombe accompanied by Special Agent Dorrington, made Chilocco a short but pleasant visit January 27th. They hurriedly made an inspection trip over the campus with Supt. Allen as guide, putting in the two hours they were here in informally looking over the plant.

The Chilocco Indian school orchestra is furnishing music for the Farmers Institute. The Indians have a splendid orchestra and those who are in attendance greatly enjoy the music. This afternoon two Indian boys, James Riley and Alex Pambogo, gave an illustrated talk, which was very interesting.—Arkansas (Kans.) Traveler.

The third entertainment of our Lyceum course was presented January 26th in the school auditorium. It was a Chalk Talk by Bob Mahoney, assisted by Miss Mahoney at the piano. Though shorter than the previous entertainments, it was good. Mr. Mahoney is a clever chalk artist, and his pictures were appreciated.

February twentieth the Chilocco Minnehaha Literary Society held its annual reception in the gymnasium. The "gym" was properly decorated and a very pleasant evening was spent by the one hundred fifty guests, who enjoyed the program, the refreshments and the opportunity of enjoying the hospitality of the membership of this popular society.

Miss Mabel M. Berry, who has served so acceptably as teacher of the adult primary classes this year, leaves us the last of Feb-

ruary to resume public school work near her home. In her going Chilocco experiences a distinct loss, for she combined skill as a teacher with a most pronounced influence for good in her contact with the student body.

Mr. Lindquist, our managing Y. M. C. A. director, was with us again the past month, stimulating and aiding our association to greater efforts. While here he gave an illustrated chapel talk, which was appreciated by students and employees alike. Chilocco Y. M. C. A. is in a healthy condition and the topics are interesting and beneficial, both to the boys and to our school work.

Mr. Fuller spent February 4 with O. P. Drake, agricultural agent for Cowley County, and Mr. McCullough, Kansas State entomologist, from Manhattan, in studying the maize bill-bug, chinch bugs, and the kafir ant. Plans were made with several farmers to conduct experiments to determine methods of control of the maize bill-bug and the kafir ant. Experiments were also planned to determine the planting date for corn to avoid the corn-ear worm damages.

Rev. Dr. Washburne, Superintendent of Baptist Missions among the Five Civilized Tribes, accompanied Rev. Robert Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Hamilton's February visit to Chilocco. Dr. Washburne spoke most interestingly to the employees at their regular meeting and delivered an effective address to the student body Sunday afternoon. Being of Cherokee blood and deeply interested in Indian welfare, his utterances were particularly timely and were especially well received.

Students of the Carpentry and Engineering Departments held their annual party in the gymnasium February fourth. The "gym" was novelly decorated with shavings colored red and white, the school colors. It was the largest party given so far this season by the departments. A good program was enjoyed. Charles Wesley and Nancy Ragsdale were the prize-winning couple; voted the most graceful dancers. Refreshments were served, and the pleasant evening's entertainment closed at 10:30, the usual closing hour.

The members of the Sequoyah Literary Society held their annual party in the school gymnasium on the evening of January 27. About one hundred seventy-five guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Besides the usual program, a cake was offered as a prize for the most graceful dancers and Mr. Ezekiel Coulon and Miss Nellie Eddy won it. These gatherings—not elaborate or of long duration—show the ability of our students in planning and carrying out such an affair and afford special training as well as entertainment.

One of the finest treats our students and employees have had in a long period was the splendid Home Talent Musicales presented by Chilocco people on the evening of February ninth. Those taking part in the program were: Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Miss Esther Allen,

Mr. Martinez, Mr. Jones, Messrs. Grover Doshinko, Chas. Wesley, Leonard Hough and James Polonghoya. The program was an exceptionally good one, and every number was enthusiastically applauded. The entertainment, far above the average student entertainments of its kind, was not only fully appreciated but particularly pleasing in that all but two members either have been or now are Chilocco students.

The Annual Chilocco Y. W. C. A.—Y. M. C. A. party, or reception, was given in the school "gym" the evening of February 14th—it being a Valentine Party. The "gym" was beautifully and artistically decorated with the school colors, white and red, heart emblems predominating. A very pleasant program was rendered after which the three hundred guests were invited to the school dining room, where refreshments were served by the D. S. department. The enjoyable evening was fittingly ended by a talk given us by our District Secretary, Mr. Lindquist, who was present. His remarks were in the interest of the grand good work of our organization and gave encouragement as well as advising us to be optimistic and pleasant as we labor for the betterment of ourselves and those who surround us.

In a letter to Mr. Miller, Theodore Edwards, a former member of Chilocco's printing department, tells us he is still at the head of the Baraga County Publishing Co., L'Anse, Michigan. He says: "My parents are living in L'Anse now, and for the first time since I left school I am staying home regularly. May be down your way sometime this year—there is no place I would like better to visit than Chilocco." Theodore has not disappointed his former teachers—he has worked steadily and faithfully with one firm long enough to climb to the manager's chair. We are proud of him in that he took advantage of his opportunities while at Chilocco and has demonstrated that the principles of our education for Indians is sufficiently strong enough, and thorough enough, for qualifying those who apply themselves, to work with success shoulder to shoulder with White Men.

Academic News Notes.

Our agronomy department has been making some germination tests of kafir and Indian corn for the Cowley County Farm Bureau during the past month.

Several of the industrial departments have furnished the academic department with lists of arithmetical problems such as they meet in their daily work. These problems are used by the teachers as supplementary work.

The senior class in animal husbandry visited the special Live Stock Train of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, at Newkirk, January 31, spending both afternoon and evening listening to lectures and making a study of the various breeds of live stock and of poultry on the train.

A collection of samples of potash rocks and the commercial fertilizers manufactured from them has been received from the German Kali Works, whose headquarters for the Southern States is at New Orleans. They have been placed in the agricultural laboratory for use of the classes in soils and fertilizers.

The junior boys have begun the study of field crops with Mr. Fuller and plant pathology with Miss Dunster, while the junior girls have domestic science with Miss McRae and domestic art with Miss Hylton. Both boys and girls have general history and physical geography with Miss Robertson.

Feb. 1 the senior boys began the study of horticulture with Mr. Frederick, rural economics with Miss Dunster, and types and breeds of farm stock and feeds and feeding with Mr. Fuller. The senior girl has the first two subjects with the boys, but has invalid cookery, home sanitation, and division of incomes in domestic science with Miss McRae, instead of the last two subjects of the boys.

Chilocco Indians Beat Oklahoma.

The Oklahoman of January twenty-fourth had the following comment on a game between the two leading aspirant teams for the state championship in basket-ball:

The Chilocco Indian school cagers, chiefly through the brilliant goal shooting of E. Dominguez, Friday night defeated the University of Oklahoma basketball team in the university gymnasium by a score of 45 to 29. Dominguez threw eleven goals in the last few minutes of play, starting at a time when the Sooners were two points in the lead.

It was the most brilliant game of basket-ball in the opinion of spectators ever played on the university court. Both sides displayed classy form, but the good work of the redskins near the finish gave them the margin on the scoreboard. Dominguez for his team scored 35 of the 45 points, while Zuniga, guard, scored 8 and Wright, center, 2. For the Sooners, Bell scored 13; Reed, 8; Spears, 4, and Courtright, 4.

Six fouls were called on members of the Sooner team to four on the Indians. The Sooners used two substitutes, Clift for Spears and McCasland for Courtright, in the last few minutes of play.

Chilocco Farm News.

That stock raising and stock feeding here at the Chilocco Agricultural School is one of the important features of the school has been demonstrated time after time. I think I can safely say there is no part of the farm work in the farm department that appeals to the student with a greater degree of interest than stock raising and stock feeding. Each winter finds a large class of boys in this department feeding and caring for hundreds of head of

cattle and hogs, all of which are bred and raised on the school farm.

The practical experience and knowledge our students are receiving in Animal Husbandry is a valuable part of their training and education. They learn that it is more profitable for the farmer to convert forage and grain crops into animal products for the market than the marketing of their grain and hay. They also learn the relation stock raising bears to soil fertility, which is the leading problem among the farmers of today. It teaches them that they can be engaged in a profitable and interesting work during the winter months when the grain farming operations are at a standstill.

It may be of interest to some to note just what we are doing in the way of raising and marketing fat hogs and cattle at Chilocco. For each of the past four years we have been putting on the market two cars of three-year-old steers, fattened from forage and grain crops produced on the Chilocco farms. All cattle we have placed on the markets of Kansas City and Oklahoma City have ranked with the best in quality and finish.

It is of special interest to me, when putting these cattle on the market, to hear the many compliments passed on the quality and finish of our cattle, and I always take great pleasure in telling the people that those cattle were fed by the students of Chilocco.

Our two car loads of cattle for this year went onto the Oklahoma City market January 28, bringing the nice sum of \$4,612.80.

Another car load of fat hogs went onto the market February 11, bringing \$8.30 per hundred in Arkansas City.

J. W. V.

News From Wahpeton, N. D.

Miss Delia Christoph, nurse, and Miss Whitewing, a former Haskell student, assistant cook, are new additions to the force. Both are new in the Service.

Mr. Bonner, superintendent of construction for the hospital which is nearing completion, spent a few days at the school while inspecting the work that had been done during his stay at White Earth.

Many of the vacancies at this school have been filled recently. Mrs. Thomas McCrosson transferred from Cushman, Wash., arrived before notice of her transfer had reached this office. Mrs. McCrosson takes the position of intermediate teacher left vacant by Mrs. Middleton when she joined her husband in Washington, D. C.

Col. Pringle, who spent several weeks at this school, began the New Year with a trip to Ft. Totten. While here he made plans for enlarging the power plant and the laundry building. The Colonel expressed his surprise at finding so many large pupils at the Wahpeton school. He remembered the school as he found it a few years ago, with not enough large girls to do the work in the pupils' dining-room.

SOME RECENT INDIAN SERVICE CHANGES.

APPOINTMENTS—COMPETITIVE

Wals, Frank J. carpenter, 720, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Ferguson, Olen R. engineer, 720, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Child, Albert E. farmer, 720, Sac & Fox Sanatorium,
 Iowa.
 Vogel, Richard F. engineer, 900, Sac & Fox Sanatorium,
 Iowa.
 Nuzzarelli, Mary B. teacher, 600, Cantonment B. School,
 Okla.
 Salzman, Myrtal J. scaler, 75, Mo. Red Lake Agency
 Minn.
 Brown, Jessie M. seamstress, 500, Western Shoshone
 School, Nevada.
 Orenbaum, Maggie A. asst. matron, 540, Genoa Indian
 Sch. Genoa, Neb.
 Baily, Wallace D. fin. clerk, 1000, Sebobia Ind. Sch. Calif.

PROBATIONARY—APPOINTMENTS.

Walworth, Ella M. camp matron, 720, Indian Agency,
 Ft. Apache, Ariz.
 McGown, Edith M. teacher, 600, Sherman Institute,
 Calif.
 Turner, Joseph A. carpenter, 720, Zuni School, N. M.
 Hathaway, Louis asst. disciplinarian, 900, Carlisle In-
 dian School, Pa.
 Landis, Margaret E. cook, 500, Fort Mojave Sch. Ariz.
 Woodburn, Ella S. asst. clerk, 720, Rosebud Agency, S. D.
 Carter, Lucy N. teacher, 600, Uintah & Ouray Agency,
 Utah.

EXCEPTED—POSITIONS.

Annie Longshore assistant, 300, Sac & Fox Sch. Okla.
 F. C. Goings, physician's assistant, 300, Pine Ridge Agcy,
 S. D.
 Al Stiff Arm, butcher, 400, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Roy Smith, disciplinarian, 720, Blackfoot Agency, Mont.
 Robert Lyon, financial clerk, 1000, Sac & Fox Sanato-
 rium, Iowa.
 Minnie E. Ellis, Housekeeper, 300, Mesquakie Day Sch.
 Iowa.
 Frank Wanbano, fireman, 300, Keshena School, Wis.
 Agnes Coffie, housekeeper, 300, Spring Creek Day
 School, S. D.
 Juanita Estrada, housekeeper, 300, Sobobia Indian Sch.
 Calif.
 Mabel Wadsworth, stenographer, 1100, Shoshoni Indian
 Agcy, Wym.
 Michael Goggles, miller, 720, Shoshoni Indian Agency,
 Wym.
 Rivers Lavander, blacksmith, 480, Fort Apache Indian
 Sch. Ariz.
 Henry Johnson, laborer, 360, Uintah & Ouray Agcy,
 Utah.
 Winona Miller, housekeeper, 30, M. Fort Peck Agcy,
 Mont.
 Joe Alores, asst engineer, 400, M. Fort Peck Agcy, Mont.
 Charles Parshall, engineer, 720, M. Fort Peck Agency,
 Mont.
 William H. Aaron, physician, 720, Osage Agcy, Okla.
 Eugene Powless, carpenter, 600, Standing Rock Agcy,
 N. D.
 John St Clair, Laborer, 50, M. Shoshone Indian Sch.
 Wym.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Emma A. Gehringer, asst matron, 540, Carson Sch. Nev.
 Joseph J. Pratt, sten. & type, 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Francis Reese, fin. clerk, 600, Nett Lake Sch. Minn.
 Violetta V. Nash, laundress, 500, Uintah & Ouray
 Agcy, Utah.
 Annie Weber, matron, 540, Ponca Agcy, Okla.

UNCLASSIFIED—POSITIONS.

Benedict Cloud, teacher, 600, Bismarck Indian Sch. N. D.
 Thomas Flood, laborer, 600, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 John Rock, laborer, 600, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Thomas Two Crow, laborer, 600, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Chris Columbus, laborer, 300, Fort Mojave School, Ariz.
 Benjamin Goggles, laborer, 50, M. Shoshoni Agcy, Wym.
 Dominick Harris, laborer, 50, M. Shoshoni Agcy, Wym.
 Jack S. Head, laborer, 50, M. Shoshoni Agcy, Wym.

TRANSFERS.

Theresa M. Meyering, cook, 480, from Kiowa Agcy,
 Okla. to Sac & Fox School, Okla.

Grace Mortsolf, teacher, 600, from asst clk. Carson Nev.
 to Carson Nev.
 John W. Lydy, principal, 1200, from Southern Ute Colo.
 to Fort Belknap, Mont.
 David C. Rhodd, nightwatchman 500, from Baker to
 Nightwatchman, Cheyenne & Arapahoe, Okla.
 Henry T. Markishtum, teacher, 60, M. from Cut Finger
 Day Sch. to Badger Creek Day Sch. Blackfeet, Mt.
 Nellie Markishtum, housekeeper 30, M. from Cut Finger
 Day Sch. to Badger Creek Day Sch. Blackfeet, Mt.
 Charles E. Brett, physician, 1300, from San Juan Agcy,
 N. M. to Keshena, Wis.
 Mrs. Nellie Thomas, seamstress, 480, from Fort Totten,
 N. D. to Red Lake Agcy, Minn.
 Michael Gorman, teacher, 720, from Round Valley, Calif.
 to Round Valley, Calif.
 John W. Holcombe, examiner of inheritance, 2250, from
 Indian Office to Flathead Agcy, Mont.
 Fred Dickson, blacksmith, 780, Uintah & Ouray Agcy,
 Utah.
 Frank B. Lyon, blacksmith, 780, from Uintah & Ouray,
 Utah, to Crow Creek, S. D.
 Laura H. Latham, cook, 600, from Pine Ridge, S. D. to
 Sac & Fox Sanatorium, Iowa.

NONCOMPETITIVE.

William Coleman, farmer, 720, Camp Indian Agcy, Cal.

SEPARATIONS.

Ellen L. Lundquist, teacher, 540, Tomah, Wis.
 Harriet A. Brazie, cook, 540, Keshena, Wis.
 Louise M. Fairbanks asst. matron, 500, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Asher W. Van Kirk, physician, 1200, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Nettie Walker, asst. matron, 480, Carson school, Nev.
 Harriette E. Roberts, teacher, 660, Pima, Ariz.
 Tillie N. Youngberg, laundress, 480, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Freeman J. Adams, farmer, 700, Fond du Lac, Minn.
 Nettie Parker, asst. seamstress, 400, Carlisle, Pa.
 Elizabeth Fuller, laundress, 500, Fort Peck Agcy, Mont.
 Scott L. Fesler, clerk, 1200, Fort Apache, Ariz.
 Myrtle M. Crouse, matron, 600, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Ralph S. Miller, asst. clerk, 900, Shoshoni Agcy, Wym.
 Fannie V. Stevens, matron, 540, Cantonment, Okla.
 Norman H. Justus, farmer, 1000, Genoa, Neb.
 Augusta Schweers, matron, 660, Keshena, Wis.
 Jerome Shawanomitta, fireman, 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Louis Waukechon, assistant, 300, Keshena, Wis.
 Albert E. Child, laborer, 600, Sac & Fox Sanatorium,
 Iowa.
 Geo. E. Balenti, Disciplinarian, 720, Zuni, N. M.
 George Iron Heart, physician's asst, 300, Pine Ridge.
 Mary Van Wert, asst. seamstress, 300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Mattie E. Baumgarten, housekeeper, 300, Pine, Ridge.
 Edwin C. Santeo, overseer, 75 Mo. Pima, Ariz.
 George S. Roberts, Supt. live stock, 1400, Standing Rock,
 Agcy, N. D.
 Martin Sampson, gen'l mechanic, 720, Fort Peck Agcy,
 Mont.
 Mabel Wadsworth, stenographer, 1100, Shoshoni, Wym.
 Moses Bellmard, laborer, 480, Ponca, Okla.,
 Wallace D. Bailey, financial clk, 1000, Soboba, Calif.
 Joseph Comes Flying, asst. carpenter, 360, Crow Creek.
 Harry Walker, physician, 720, Osage Agcy, Okla.

UNCLASSIFIED RESIGNATIONS.

John A. Runs Close, laborer, 420, Rosebud, S. D.
 Peter Jackson, laborer, 300, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 Felix Walker, laborer, 540, Crow Creek, S. D.
 J. F. Thomas, laborer, 40 mo. Flandreau, S. D.
 Joseph M. Teabo, laborer, 500, Chemawa, Oregon.

PROMOTIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

Anthony, G. Sianz, engineer, 720, Bismarck, N. D.
 Margaret Ferguson, assistant, 420, Flandreau Indian
 School, S. D.
 Georgia A. Trotter, clerk, 1300, Pine Ridge, S. D. Promot-
 ed from Lease Clerk, 1100.
 Joe Fletcher, assistant, 300, Cheyenne & Arapahoe Agcy.
 Harrison Smith, disciplinarian, 660, Oneida, Wis.
 Orlyn S. Phillips, physician, 1400, Promoted from Phy-
 sician, 1200, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.
 Katherine V. Smith, asst matron, 540, Fort Apache Ind.
 School, Ariz.
 Chester Gatewood, asst engineer, 340, Fort Apache Ind.
 School, Ariz.
 Marcia Murphy, teacher, \$62 M. La Pointe Agency, Wis.
 Sadie M. Fleming, teacher, 630, Carson School, Stewart,
 Nev.
 Gertrude A. Cowles, teacher, 630, Carson Sch. Stewart,
 Nev.

Helen C. Sheahan, kindergartner, 630, Carson School, Stewart, Nev.
Lavinia Cornelious, nurse, 720, Hayward Ind. Sch. Wis.
Edith M. Felton, teacher, 630, Hayward Ind. Sch. Wis.
Sarah Fitzgerald, teacher, 750, Hayward Ind. Sch. Wis.

TRANSFERS.

Henry T. Markishtum, teacher, 60 mo. from Cut Finger Day Sch. to Badger Creek, Day Sch. Mont.
Nellie Markishtum, housekeeper, 30 mo. from Cut Finger Day Sch. to Badger Creek Day Sch. Mont.
David C. Rhodd, baker, 500, to nightwatchman, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
Louis E. Baumgarten, teacher 720, from Pine Ridge, to Prin. White Earth, Minn.
Grace Mortsolf, asst. clerk, 720, to teacher, Carson, Nev.
Phoebe E. Wisdom, cook, 600, from Pima, Ariz. to San Juan, N. M.
Milton M. Thorne, clerk, 1200, to Fort Hall, Idaho from Office of Supervisor of Indian Schools.
Frank B. Lyon blacksmith, 780, from Uintah & Ouray Agcy. to Crow Creek, S. D.
Chas E. Bredt, physician, 1200, to Keshena, Wis. from San Jaun, N. M.
James P. Ryder, farmer, 900, to asst. clerk, Shoshomi Agcy. Wym.

PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

John E. Adams, carpenter, 840. Promoted to General Mechanic, Keshena, Wis.
Harrison Smith, Indl teacher, 660, Appointed disciplinarian at Oneida, Wis.
George A. Trotter, lease clerk, 1100, Promoted to clerk, 1300, Pine Ridge, S. D.
Margaret Ferguson, assistant, 300, Promoted to assistant, 480, Flandreau, S. D.
Frank O. Setter, Indl. teacher, 720, Promoted to 840, Hayward, Wis.
Edith M. Felton, teacher, 600, Promoted to \$630, Hayward, Wis.
Sarah Fitzgerald, teacher, 720, Promoted to \$750, Hayward, Wis.
Lelina Cornelious, nurse, 600, Promoted to \$720, Hayward, Wis.
Orlyn S. Phillips, physician, 1400, Promoted from physician 1200, Blackfeet Agcy. Mont.
Harry L. Carner, band & music Inst. 720, Promoted to Disciplinarian, Sherman Inst. Calif.

THE Brule Rustler, printed at the Indian School at Lower Brule, S. D., is the latest paper to be started in the Indian Service. No. 1, volume 1, made its appearance the last of January and, judging from the contents of the first number, the publication will prove of much benefit to the Indians of that reserve, besides giving the general news of the school and reservation to the Service and the outside world. THE JOURNAL welcomes it; wishes it long life and prosperity, and hopes to get it regularly.

Probate Attorneys For Oklahoma Indians.

Washington, D. C.—After an investigation in Oklahoma by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, of charges that the estates of minor Indians were not being guarded properly, Secretary Lane Friday appointed the following probate attorneys for the Indian service in Oklahoma.

Owen Owen, Bartlesville; Alex Johnston, Okmulgee; Joe M. Lynch, Stilwell; Jess L. Ballard, Grove, L. K. Pounders, Wilburton.

The secretary said he expected the appointments to do much toward clearing up the situation.

Commissioner Sells succeeded in having established rules of procedure in probate cases deemed necessary by meager states statutes on the subject.—Oklahoman.

Chilocco R.R. Time Table

Some trains on this division do not stop at our stations, but those here given stop daily. The Santa Fe station is 1½ miles east of the Administration Building; the Frisco station is about the same distance northwest. The station on the Santa Fe is known as Chilocco; that on the Frisco as Erie. Either station is the first stop south of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Santa Fe Trains

SOUTHBOUND—No. 17, 7:57 a. m.; No. 407, Shawnee Branch, 8:20 a. m.; No. 15, 5:35 p. m.

NORTHBOUND—No. 16, 11:35 a. m.; No. 408, 7:13 p. m.; No. 18, 7:55 p. m.

Frisco Trains

SOUTHBOUND—No. 609, 9:35 a. m.; No. 607, 4:24 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 11:37 a. m.; No. 612, 6:32 p. m. Stop on Signal.

IF IT IS FROM PECK'S IT'S THE BEST

W. S. PECK

The Modern Grocer

Orders Taken and Special

Delivery for Chilocco

217 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kans.

T. B. Oldroyd & Sons

House Furnishings

Undertaking

Good Stock; Reasonable Prices

Square Treatment

207-209 W. 5th Ave., Arkansas City, Kans.

Hopi Pottery



Above is reproduced by photography a genuine piece of the celebrated Hopi Pottery—an Olla made by the greatest living Indian potter, Nampeyo of Hano. We have some very nice pieces of this ware. Prices from fifty cents up.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

HIAWATHA

At CHILOCCO in Picture and Prose

WE have a very few copies left of "The Chilocco Hiawatha in Picture and Prose," a companion booklet to "The Story of Hiawatha." This booklet is about 7x10 inches in size and has 28 pages. Besides a three-page description of the play as given at Chilocco by real Indian characters, and "A Brief Description



of Chilocco," the booklet contains eight full-page illustrations of the play and its characters. There are, also, nine views of the Chilocco school in the pamphlet, which is printed on enameled paper and bound with a colored cord. A deckle-edge cover adorns the booklet, and it was printed by Chilocco Indians, making it a neat souvenir for either presentation to your Eastern friends or as part of your own Indian collection.

Twenty-five cents, postpaid.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

BOOKS

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

The Indian Print Shop has a number of copies of these books which it will dispose of at reduced prices:

Lolami In Tusayan,

By Clara Kern Bayliss.

(A story of the Hopi Country)



How To Make Baskets,

By Mary White.

**MORE BASKETS AND HOW TO
MAKE THEM.**

By the same author.

These books are a little shopworn, but otherwise in good condition, and we will mail them to any address at these prices: Lolami In Tusayan, 40 cents; How To Make Baskets and More Baskets and How To Make Them, each at 80 cents per copy, postpaid. These prices are one-quarter lower than regular price. We wish to close out the stock on hand and make the price as an inducement to those interested.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA

HAVE YOU A GOD?



THIS is one of our own gods — that is, a photo of one of those we are selling in our endeavors to aid all worthy Indians to create their handicraft. It is one of those

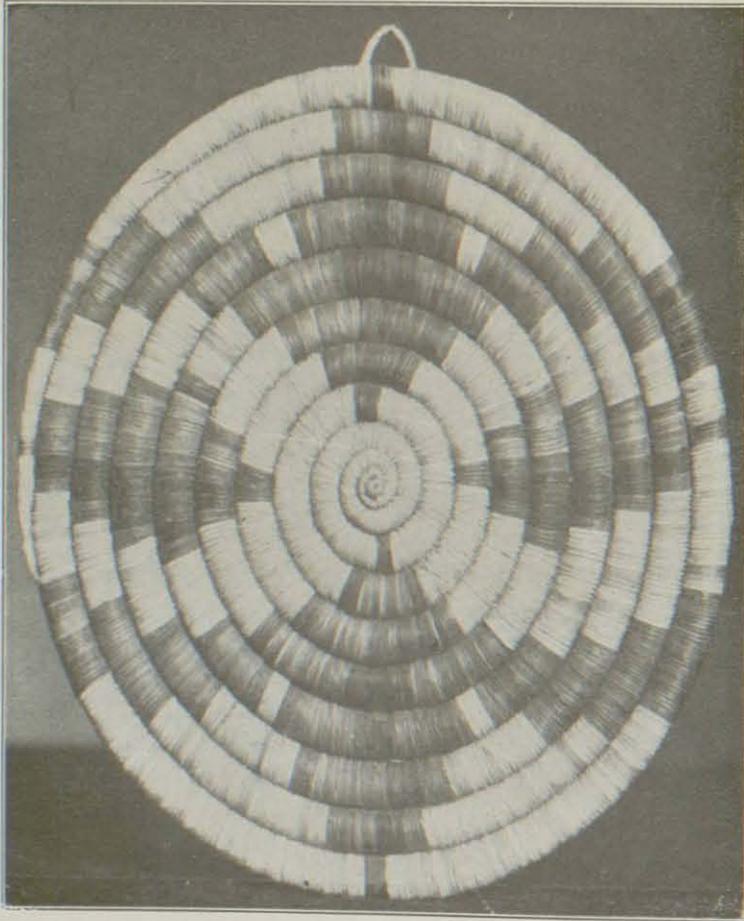
TESUQUE **RAIN GODS**

you have heard so much about. They are made by the Indians of Tesuque Pueblo, New Mexico. They are odd; made 6 to 8 inches tall, in several colors and decorations. We get from 35 to 50c post-paid. They are worth 25c more. Send for one

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

PART OF THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

HOPI PLAQUES



Here is a halftone cut of one of our Hopi Basket Plaques. They are beautiful for house decoration. We have a number, of many colors and designs. This plaque is in five colors. Prices range from one dollar up to Three Fifty. (Your money cheerfully REFUNDED if you are not satisfied

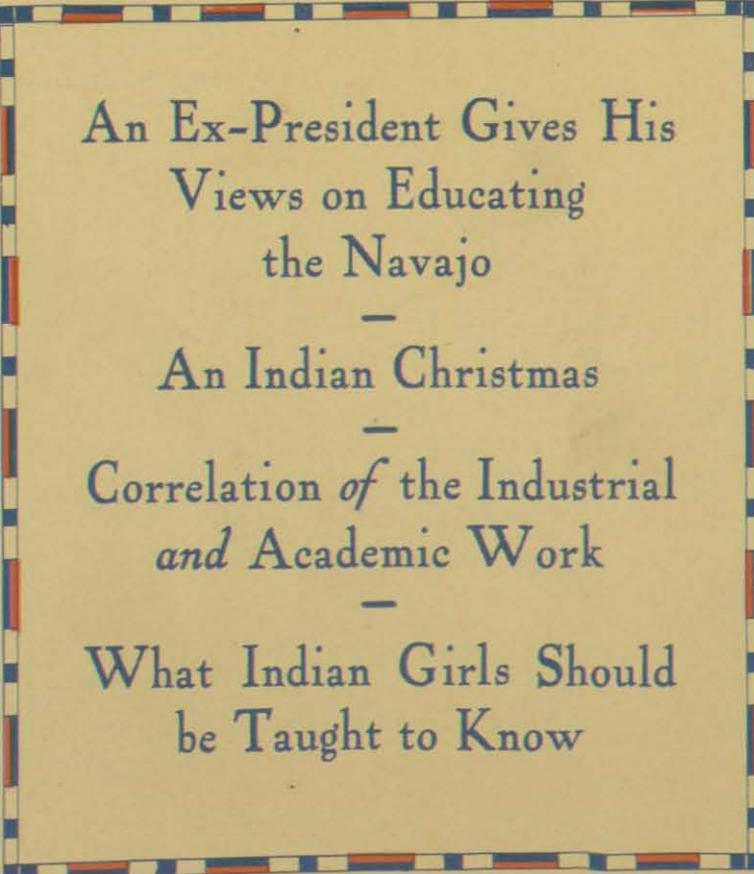
THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

At the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma



THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
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AND PRINTED BY INDIANS



An Ex-President Gives His
Views on Educating
the Navajo

—
An Indian Christmas

—
Correlation of the Industrial
and Academic Work

—
What Indian Girls Should
be Taught to Know



MARCH, 1914